

Kremlin urges better ties with U.S.

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet leadership called Wednesday for stable and constructive relations with Washington in a message for America's July 4 Independence Day. As last year, the message omitted personal wishes to President Reagan but wished the U.S. people "peace and prosperity". The cable was signed by the Soviet President, headed by new President Andrei Gromyko, and published by TASS news agency. It said (text): "Esteemed Mr. President, on the occasion of the national holiday of the United States of America — Independence Day — accept congratulations and wishes of peace and prosperity for the American people. All people aspire to a life in a tranquil world without wars, without destructive weapons on earth and space. We call upon (the U.S.) to join us in the efforts to strengthen peace and international security, and express the hope that our readiness for stable and constructive relations with your country will meet with appropriate reciprocity."

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Klibi to discuss summit in Morocco

TUNIS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi left Wednesday for Morocco, where he will have talks with King Hassan on plans to hold an extraordinary Arab summit, the official TAP News Agency said. An Arab League council meeting here on Saturday mandated Mr. Klibi to continue contacts with Arab leaders to arrange the summit, whose main issue will be the Palestinian question, according to a proposal by King Hassan. Arab leaders have not held a summit since September 1982, and the council meeting on Saturday failed to set a date for one. A communiqué said Syria, Algeria, South Yemen and Libya expressed reservations about holding a summit. But Mr. Klibi told reporters after the meeting: "A summit will be held. There is an overwhelming majority in favour."

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Iraq jets hit 'naval target'

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said its warplanes Wednesday attacked a "large naval target" — a term used in the past to describe oil tankers — near Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island in the northern Gulf. A military spokesman here said the attack took place at 11:45 a.m. (0745 GMT) and the aircraft returned safely to base after scoring an "accurate and effective hit." The Iraqi spokesman said Iraq would continue air attacks on Iranian targets so long as Tehran continued its "aggressive practices against Iraq and rejected peaceful solutions" to the nearly five-year-old war.

Palestinians damage Israeli patrol car

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestinian resistance forces Wednesday damaged an Israeli patrol vehicle in a grenade attack in the occupied Gaza Strip. Israeli forces declined to comment on the number of injuries, but they imposed an armed siege on the area and detained a number of Palestinian citizens.

Assad, Jumblatt discuss Lebanon

DAMASCUS (R) — Lebanese Druze leader Walid Jumblatt met Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Damascus Wednesday for talks on Lebanon, the official Syrian News Agency SANA reported. It did not specify the topics discussed. Arab diplomats believed the talks focused on a Beirut clash on July 1 between supporters of Mr. Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and the Shiite Muslim Amal Movement.

Benjedid ends visit to Spain

MADRID (R) — Algerian President Chadli Benjedid ended a three-day visit to Spain Wednesday with the signing of a bilateral trade agreement aimed at reviving economic ties between the two countries, officials said. The accord, which identified industrial projects to be undertaken with Spanish aid, came five months after both countries buried the hatchet over a gas dispute.

2 groups claim Madrid attacks

BEIRUT (R) — Two underground groups claimed responsibility for Monday's attacks on Jordanian, U.S. and British air-line offices in Madrid, which killed one person and wounded 28. The claims by the "Black September Organisation" and the "Revolutionary Organisation of Socialist Muslims" were in typewritten statements in Arabic, delivered by the same person to a foreign news agency in Beirut. One person was killed and 26 were injured in the attack on the TWA and BA offices. Minutes later, two men and a woman machine-gunned and threw explosives at the Alia office about 200 metres away, wounding two people.

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Jordan will not bend to terrorism, King says

'Those who claim to be more Palestinians than the Palestinians themselves should stop playing with the pain and tragedy of the Palestinian people'

KARAK (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday stressed that on form of terrorism will divert Jordan from its national, political course and its support for Arab causes "because the country's Arab and foreign policy are based on strong national commitment and genuine and profound political thought and orientation."

Addressing the graduation ceremony of Mu'ta University's fifth batch of 64 students from the Faculty of Police Science, the King said Jordan's beliefs in Arab unity and integrity and adherence to the Arab League Charter has led Jordan to support Iraq and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in their struggle against oppression.

"Jordan has supported Iraq in its struggle against Iranian aggression and the PLO in resisting the Israeli occupation and other forces which seek to impose their hegemony on the organisation and the Palestinian people," the King said.

Jordan refuses "all forms of prejudiced stands with Iranian rulers against Iraq, at a time when Iraq is extending the hand of peace to end disputes among Muslims and to stabilise the situation in the Gulf region," he said.

Jordan's strong support for the PLO is based on the country's commitment to all Arab League resolutions as reflected in the Fez peace plan, as well as all U.N. Security Council resolutions and the common destiny of the Jordanian and Palestinian people, the King said.

The King stressed that the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO accord, which is based on a joint strategy towards achieving a just and peaceful solution to the Palestine problem, has so far gained "encouragement and understanding" from some countries and total support from others.

The accord has won support since it provides the mechanism for implementing the Arab peace plan which was adopted at the Arab summit in Morocco in 1982," the King said. "The Jordan-PLO accord has also provided us with the ability to continue overcoming the obstacles posed by opponents of peace and those who are gaining from the state of no-war and no-peace in which the area has been living for long."

Unfortunately, the King continued "the Arab arena is not void of some voices which claim to be more Palestinian than the Palestinians themselves, and which try to impose themselves as the only ones that care for higher Arab interests."

The King said Jordan's response to those "voices" is to ask them to "stop playing with the Palestinian cause and the pain and tragedy of the Palestinian people."

The King reiterated his support for the Palestinian people and their cause saying "the Palestinians have the right like any other people to live in peace and freedom."

(Continued on page 3)

Soviet parliament adjourns

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet parliament closed its spring session Wednesday with speeches, underlining the importance of party leader Mikhail Gorbachev's campaign against corruption and alcoholism.

There were no further personal changes, such as the surprising election of Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to the presidency in Tuesday's opening session.

The Soviet national prosecutor, Alexander Rudakov, gave a report to the 1,500 deputies on enforcement of state laws, including the recently adopted measures against drunkenness.

Interior minister Vitaly Fedotkin, who is in charge of the nation's uniformed police force, spoke about the importance of law and order and discipline to the state economy.

Meanwhile more Arab and foreign countries sent their congratulations to Mr. Gromyko on the occasion of his election as president of the Soviet Union.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has congratulated Andrei Gromyko on his election as Soviet president and said he hoped friendship and cooperation between Baghdad and Moscow would develop, the official Iraq News Agency (INA) said Wednesday.

In a cable to Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Hussein said: "We stress that we are intent on developing and strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries in the interest of our peoples and security and just peace in our region and the entire world."

In Ankara, Turkish President Kenan Evren congratulated Mr. Gromyko and said he was convinced his work would contribute to furthering relations between the two countries.

The ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, has sent a message of congratulations to Mr. Gromyko, the Kuwait News Agency reported Wednesday.

Despite the absence of relations, the ruler of Jatar Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani was meanwhile reported by newspapers in Doha as having also sent a congratulatory cable to the new Soviet president.

President Hosni Mubarak on Tuesday also sent his congratulations and best wishes to the Soviet Union's new president.

Mr. Gromyko was also congratulated by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on his election to the presidency. Israeli leaders sent congratulatory cables to Mr. Gromyko.

Gorbachev to visit France in October

PARIS (R) — Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev will visit France for talks with President Francois Mitterrand in advance of his November summit meeting with President Reagan, a French spokeswoman announced Wednesday.

Government spokesman Georges Dufoix said the Soviet leader would visit France from October 2 to 5, adding that his decision to see Mr. Mitterrand before his Geneva meeting with Mr. Reagan was "a mark of confidence in France."

Announcement of the visit was also confirmed by the official Soviet News Agency TASS in Moscow.

Mr. Mitterrand invited Mr. Gorbachev to visit Paris when he flew to Moscow for the funeral of Mr. Gorbachev's predecessor Konstantin Chernenko.

The trip will be Mr. Gorbachev's first visit to a Western country since taking over as Communist Party chief on March 11. He travelled to Warsaw in April.

Vietnam Soviet, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was Tuesday elected president, but the

Reagan, Gorbachev to meet on Nov. 19

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will meet in Geneva on Nov. 19 and 20, the White House and the Kremlin announced simultaneously Wednesday.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the arrangements for the summit had been worked out "by mutual agreement."

The president viewed the meeting as "an opportunity to chart a course for the future," he told reporters.

Gonzalez sacks Moran in first cabinet shakeup

MADRID (R) — Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran was sacked from the government Wednesday as Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez began his first cabinet shakeup since taking office 31 months ago.

Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Helga Soto told Reuters that Mr. Moran, 59, had been informed by the prime minister of his dismissal just hours before the cabinet was scheduled to meet to learn of the full changes.

Official sources said government spokesman Eduardo Sotillos was also sacked and would be replaced by Culture Minister Javier Solana.

There was no immediate official word about who would replace Mr. Moran, a veteran diplomat who will be long honoured in Spain as one of the architects of Spanish entry to the European Community.

The state news agency EFE said Mr. Moran might be replaced by Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, chairman of the Banco Exterior, Spain's export financing bank, who has held a variety of public posts.

Mr. Moran's dismissal had been widely forecast because of his opposition to Spanish membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

This was in contradiction with a decision by Mr. Gonzalez to reverse the traditional anti-NATO

policy of his ruling Socialist Workers' Party and call for a vote in favour of NATO membership in a referendum he has promised next year.

Mr. Gonzalez gave notice of the cabinet shakeup last week indicating that he wanted to give his government a new image in the run-up to the referendum and elections next year.

Mr. Moran was expected to be the only senior member of the 17-man cabinet to lose his job.

The oldest member of the youthful Socialist government, Mr. Moran started in office as the butt of numerous jokes and was once portrayed on the front page of the popular Diario 16 newspaper with an ice cream cone on his forehead.

Mr. Moran also occasionally ran foul of the press by losing his temper.

But he survived a period of intense unpopularity to become the most popular minister, largely because of his achievement in successfully concluding the European Community negotiations.

Other portfolios likely to be changed were transport, local administration, agriculture, and public works.

Government sources said no major policy changes were expected and that the position of Finance Minister Miguel Boyer would emerge strengthened in the new cabinet.

Amal, Palestinians renew clashes in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Machine-gun and grenade battles erupted between Shiite-Muslim Amal militiamen and Palestinian fighters at the Beirut refugee camp of Bourj Al Barajneh, security sources said.

There was no word on what caused the clash and no immediate casualty reports.

The fighting flared as Bourj Al Barajneh and two other Beirut Palestinian refugee camps were returning slowly to normal after a bloody five-week siege by Amal and Shiite army units seeking to prevent any resurgence of Palestinian power in Beirut.

The siege was formally lifted two weeks ago under a Syrian-mediated peace accord, but tension has remained high.

The battle for the camps killed some 640 people, wounded 2,500 and destroyed hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinian homes.

U.S. might take 'unilateral efforts' against hijackers

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department said Tuesday it might undertake unilateral efforts against the hijackers of TWA flight 847 if Lebanese authorities fail to take appropriate action on their own.

State Department Spokesman Bernard Kalb, noting that Lebanon is a member of two international conventions which require it to try or extradite hijackers, said, "we believe that Lebanon has a responsibility to act under the terms of these conventions."

National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane said Monday there are two or three strategic locations in the Middle East that might be targets of U.S. military action. He said the United States should focus its power on "dealing with the root sources of terrorism: Where people are trained, where they are housed, fed, sustained over time."

Mr. Kalb, alluding to the chaotic situation in Lebanon, suggested that Lebanese authorities might not live up to their obligations under the hijacking conventions.

But, he said, for the United States to ignore these agreements "would seriously weaken both the general structure of international law and the specific anti-terrorism agreements that we have gone to such effort to produce."

Mr. Kalb said that if the diplomatic approach fails, "we at least have laid a basis for further, unilateral efforts in appropriate circumstances."



His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday addresses Mu'ta University graduates in a ceremony held at the university premises in Karak (photo by Youssef Al 'Allan).

300 Lebanese POWs freed by Israel arrive in Tyre

RAS AL-BAYADA, Lebanon (R) — Shiite Muslim militiamen with pink flowers sticking from their rifles joined crowds in the South Lebanese city of Tyre to welcome home 300 prisoners freed Wednesday from an Israeli jail.

The prisoners were among 735 detainees whose release had been demanded by militant Shiites who hijacked a U.S. airliner on June 14 and held 39 American hostages in Beirut until Sunday.

Israel has denied any link between the release of the hostages and freeing its prisoners.

The prisoners, mostly Shiites, were driven handcuffed in Israeli buses to this coastal checkpoint on the edge of Israel's self-declared security zone in South Lebanon.

The track-suited detainees were transferred to Red Cross buses, which took 90 minutes to weave through hundreds of happy relatives and well-wishers lining the route to Tyre.

In Beirut, Shiite Amal militia leader Nahih Berri, who negotiated for the hijackers during most of the 17-day hostage crisis, told reporters he could not rejoice fully until Israel freed all the prisoners and ended its presence in Lebanon.

"While congratulating the 300 brothers released from (the Israeli prison at) Atlit today, our joy will be complete only when the rest come... and when the rest of the South and the rest of Lebanese territory are liberated," Mr. Berri said.

He had persuaded the hijackers to free the Americans, saying Syria had passed on U.S. guarantees that the Atlit prisoners would be freed.

Both Washington and Israel have denied making any such concessions. Israel said the hijacking of the Trans World Airways (TWA) plane had delayed plans to free the prisoners, among some 1,200 taken to Atlit from Ansar Prison Camp in South Lebanon in April.

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One freed man, Ali Fayad, 20, said his captors told him a month ago his release was imminent. "I was held in a small room with 20 others in Atlit," he said. "I was told a month ago I would be freed. Then they put me in a cell until today."

Fayad said he did not know if the remaining 435 detainees would be released soon. "When we tried to talk to the Israelis they told us to shut up," he said.

He and other Atlit detainees said they had heard nothing about the TWA hijack and declined to comment on it.

As the prisoners passed through a post held by the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA), they shouted anti-Israeli slogans and made victory signs.

An official Israeli army announcement of the release said Israel "will continue its policy of releasing the detainees in accordance with the security situation in South Lebanon."

U.K., U.S. agree to fight air piracy

LONDON (R) — Britain and the United States Wednesday agreed on steps to combat terrorism against civil air traffic, saying they would seek a ban by all like-minded states on flights to and from Beirut Airport.

The agreement was announced by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher after three hours of talks with U.S. Vice-President George Bush on the last leg of his seven-day European tour.

Standing with Mr. Bush outside her official residence in Downing Street, Mrs. Thatcher told reporters:

"The governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America declare their determination to work together with all like-minded states in combating this evil."

"Terrorism against international civil aviation, and those millions of innocent passengers who travel by air, must be stopped."

Mr. Bush, who interrupted a visit to France earlier this week and flew to Frankfurt to greet 39 American hostages freed from a

U.S. airliner hijacked to Beirut, said terrorism was a scourge terrifying mankind.

Mrs. Thatcher, who Tuesday endorsed U.S. proposals to isolate the Lebanese capital's airport because of its use by hijackers, said the two countries had agreed on an immediate first step.

This was to "seek the agreement of all those states which share their concern for the security of civil aviation to suspend all air services between their countries and Beirut International Airport."

the American kidnap victims in the group's captivity "will face a black fate" if the United States attacks in Lebanon.

The hand-written communiqué was delivered to the "news of Lebanon," a privately owned local agency, and telephoned by anonymous callers to two private Beirut radio stations, it said.

"In addition to our previous statement, we wish to emphasise to the American administration and its president, down Ronald Reagan, that it will shoulder the full responsibility if it attempts directly or through Israel any aggression against the oppressed in Lebanon."

"For the second time we emphasise that seven Americans with us will face a black fate if the American administration commits any foolishness against our people."

It was the second Islamic Jihad threat in as many days. In a statement delivered to the Beirut office of a Western news agency Tuesday, the organisation said its "lovers of martyrdom" were ready to launch new strikes against the United States.

The latest government denunciation of President Reagan's administration came Wednesday from Education and Labour Minister Salim Hoss.

"The American measures to isolate Lebanon and Beirut Airport are a crime to say the least," Mr. Hoss said in a statement broadcast by Lebanon's state radio.

"If there was just a shadow of justice in the world, Lebanon would have had the United States behind bars, standing trial for the massive arms supplies with which Israel destroyed Lebanon and its people," said Mr. Hoss, a Sunni Muslim economist educated in the United States.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami, also a Sunni, said in a radio statement on Tuesday that "Lebanon cannot remain silent toward such bold-faced aggression and there are measures we are going to take."

The U.S. State Department said Monday the Reagan administration had undertaken "legal action and diplomatic steps" to close Beirut Airport to international travel.

The announcement brought about a rare display of unity between Lebanon's warring factions. Former President Suleiman Franjeh, a Maronite Catholic, called for a severance of all links with the United States.

A Lebanese Foreign Ministry official said Lebanon's ambassador to Washington, Abdallah Bouhabib, has been ordered to lodge a formal protest with the State Department against the U.S. action.

Finance Minister Camille Chamoun, a Maronite Christian, said: "Americans have been kidnapped, attacked and slaughtered in Latin America, Spain, Germany and elsewhere. Their government did nothing."

Reagan: Killers of TWA hostage must face justice

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The killers of a U.S. navy diver killed during the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 "must be brought to justice," President Reagan said Tuesday.

The president, in a brief ceremony at Andrews Air Force Base in suburban Washington, welcomed home most of the 39 men kept hostage for 17 days in Beirut, but said the homecoming will not be complete until seven Americans, kidnapped in Beirut over the past 16 months, are released.

Mr. Reagan told the released hostages, "our joy at your return is substantial, but so is our pain at what was done to that son of America," Robert Stethem. "We will not forget what was done to him. There will be no forgetting. His murderers must be brought to justice. Nor will we forget the seven Americans who were taken captive... They must be released."

Mr. Reagan said the American hostages were held "not for any wrong" they had done, but simply "because you were Americans. In the minds of your captors, you represented us."

The president said there should be no confusion in anyone's mind about the hijacking of the aircraft and the subsequent imprisonment of the 39 — "a crime was committed against you. Hijacking is a crime. Kidnapping is a crime. Murder is a crime, and holding our people prisoner is a crime."

When cruelty is inflicted for political reasons, Mr. Reagan said, "it discredits whatever cause in whose name it is done. Those who commit such deeds are enemies of peace."

The captain of the hijacked aircraft, John Testrake, spoke for the returned to "express sincere respect and gratitude to President Reagan and the U.S. government for their continued efforts which resulted in the safe and peaceful end to our difficult situation. We hope that your efforts (will) bring back the seven remaining Americans still held very soon."

Earlier, White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan had telephoned Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on Monday. He declined requests to characterize the tone of the conversation. Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz have said that Syria had a "central responsibility" in the outcome of the hostage matter. Speakes has said Washington hopes Mr. Assad will also be helpful in gaining release of the seven.

Asked about a Washington Post story quoting unnamed Syrian officials as expressing displeasure over lack of U.S. gratitude for Mr. Assad's assistance, Speakes replied by quoting the New York Times story. The Times said U.S. officials believe Mr. Assad has improved his image in Washington and quoted a senior State Department official as saying the United States is "highly appreciative" of Syria's help.

Speakes told a questioner that Washington "plans to take whatever steps are necessary, judicially or otherwise," to bring to justice the hijackers of the TWA flight. He described as "a considered phrase" his use of the words "judicially or otherwise" and would not elaborate.

The five remaining Americans who were held hostage in Beirut left Frankfurt on TWA Flight 741 for New York Wednesday, after hours of questioning by U.S. lawmen about their ordeal.

The five left just short of one day after 30 other ex-hostages were flown out on a special TWA-paid flight from the U.S. air force's Rhein Main air base.

viewed Mr. Reagan's bid to close Beirut airport as "more or less a direct challenge to Syria" that could stall Syrian efforts to work for release of the kidnappers.

Other diplomats said the initial collapse of a plan to gain the TWA hostages' release on Saturday — after Syrian presidential spokesman Jubran Kurieh had already announced that the hostages had been freed — revealed the limits of Syrian influence in Beirut.

"The Syrians were clearly embarrassed when the release failed on Saturday. If they couldn't control the situation when it really mattered, then it shows how little control they really have," said one diplomat.

Other diplomats said, however, that Syria's ultimate success on Sunday might have created a momentum of goodwill and was a sign of hope that it could put pressure on Lebanese groups to release their captives.

Seven Americans, four Frenchmen and a Briton have been kidnapped over the past 18 months in Lebanon.

In Paris on Tuesday, French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas and Alexandre Hay, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross, discussed the hostages' fate, amid reports that two French captives might be freed in a few days.

One diplomat in Damascus said Syria, he pointed out, has only limited influence over the fundamentalist Shiite Muslim groups believed to be holding the remaining Western hostages and might not be able to repeat the success it had on Sunday when it obtained freedom for the 39 American hostages held in Beirut after the TWA hijacking.

Despite its role as the main power broker in Lebanon, "Syria cannot simply push a button and get results," one diplomat said.

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UNCONSCIOUS AND ARRESTED: An Israeli demonstrator taken away unconscious after he was injured during a clash with police Tuesday during protests against the government's new austerity programme (AP wirephoto)

U.S. seeks ban on sales of air tickets to Beirut

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Transportation Department said Tuesday it would seek to prohibit the sales in the United States of all air service tickets to Lebanon as part of President Reagan's attempt to shut down Beirut airport.

The tentative decision comes a day after Mr. Reagan announced a series of legal and diplomatic moves to shut down the airport where a hijacked American airliner was held by gunmen for more than two weeks.

The action is subject to public comment until Friday night. The department did not say when the order would take effect.

Mr. Reagan Tuesday welcomed home 30 of 39 Americans held hostage in Beirut for two weeks. The "order Tuesday" by Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole said: "The security of aircraft transiting that country, and the safety of passengers on board such an aircraft remain in jeopardy."

A second order, effective immediately, revoked the authority of Lebanese-based Middle East Airlines to land in New York because its flights "currently pose an unacceptable risk to the U.S. public."

TWA crisis has not changed U.S. stand over Mideast peace efforts, Bush says

PARIS (USIA) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush has said that American policy in the Middle East "has not changed at all" as a result of the hijacking of the Trans World Airlines (TWA) to Beirut.

In a new conference in Paris on Tuesday, Mr. Bush also stated that "I don't believe that this terrorist incident, nor any of its predecessors, are going to cause shifts in our policy in the Middle East."

In a reply to a question, Mr. Bush also emphasized that the U.S. made no deal to secure the release of the 39 American hostages in Beirut.

Asked about reaction to the Shiite prisoners still being held in Beirut, and what a reporter termed "indications of a wave of anti-

Israel sentiment" in America, Mr. Bush said: "As one who understands the strategic and traditional nature" of U.S.-Israeli relations, "I see nothing in this recent few days that is going to throw real strains on a relationship that is fundamental."

Mr. Bush said "terrorism" has been one of the principal subjects of his conversations with European leaders in Rome, Bonn, The Hague, Brussels, Geneva and Paris. Leaders across Europe agree that the nations of the free world "must coordinate in order to put an end to the terrorist threat," he said.

Asked to give his assessment of how the U.S. position on the Middle East may or may not have changed as a result of the hijack crisis

and its denouncement, he replied:

"Our position on policy regarding the 'Middle East itself' has not changed at all. Indeed the underpinning, which is the Reagan initiative of a couple of years ago in September, is still valid. What Jordan is trying to do has our general support. We want to see direct talks between Jordan and Israel, and we do want to see a solution to the Palestinian question through direct negotiation. But I don't believe that this terrorist incident, nor any of its predecessors, are going to cause shifts in our policy in the Middle East. Our determination to do something about the hijackings, perhaps that has gotten more concentrated, but I wouldn't look for major shifts in our policy direction at all."

Two Greek groups claim responsibility for bomb blast in Athens

ATHENS (AP) — Two Greek extremist groups, "Anti-Imperialist Anti-American Struggle" and "Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA)," have claimed responsibility for a bomb blast that wrecked five cars parked outside a seaside hotel where around 300 U.S. military personnel were staying.

A typewritten statement claiming the blast for the previously unknown "Anti-imperialist" group was sent to Greek newspapers. An anonymous caller gave a different anti-American text claiming the blast for ELA.

The cars were destroyed early Tuesday when an explosive device went off beneath a vehicle left in the public parking lot outside the Apollon Palace hotel in Kavouri, a seaside suburb of the capital. There were no injuries.

The hotel serves as a recreation facility and mess for the U.S. air base at Hellenikon airport, eight kilometers away.

"It is an established American tactic to come and live on Greek soil in fortified castles, under the impression that they constitute 'states within states,' anti-imperialist" text said.

ELA has claimed more than 70 bomb attacks against foreign-owned cars and other targets in the Greek capital in the past decade.

Kuwait to expel 500 expatriate workers

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait security authorities will deport all expatriate workers whose activities were deemed potentially harmful to stability and well-being of state, officials here said Wednesday.

They said the projected deportation of some 500 foreign workers was part of sweeping security measures in the wake of the May 25 attempt on the life of the ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, by unidentified fanatics.

"The government will not hesitate to deport any person whose presence in the country constitutes a potential threat to state security," local newspapers quoted Foreign Minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad, as telling parliament during a session Tuesday.

Sheikh Sabah, who spoke in his capacity as acting prime minister, confirmed that 500 unidentified alien workers were to be deported.

"We have given these persons time to assign caretakers who would look after their interests here... before deporting them," he said. "I say that there is no truth to the allegations that detained suspects were being tortured with electric shocks or any other means."

Sheikh Sabah was reacting to a complaint by parliament Deputy Nasser Salkhouth about security men allegedly breaking into homes of expatriates at dawn without authorization and heating up expatriates.

The radio said that because of this a rebel commander named Lt. Col. William Nyuan Bany had requested and received permission from the guerrillas commander in chief, Col. John Garang, "to shoot down any plane, military or commercial, overflying his zone of operation."

The officer was identified as a member of the SPLA high command and commander of rebel forces in the central and western Upper Nile administrative area.

liament during a session Tuesday

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Sudan rebels threaten to shoot down planes

NAIROBI (AP) — Rebels fighting for autonomy for southern Sudan have threatened to down planes that may be carrying supplies to government forces in the south.

The threat was made in a broadcast by a clandestine radio station of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

"It has been noted that various types of commercial aircraft are carrying military equipment to Sudan government forces in the south," said the broadcast, mon-

itored here.

The radio said that because of this a rebel commander named Lt. Col. William Nyuan Bany had requested and received permission from the guerrillas commander in chief, Col. John Garang, "to shoot down any plane, military or commercial, overflying his zone of operation."

The officer was identified as a member of the SPLA high command and commander of rebel forces in the central and western Upper Nile administrative area.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77311-19

MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 Koran
17:30 Children's Program
18:00 Computer
18:30 Agriculture Program
19:00 News in Arabic
20:00 Arabic Series
20:30 Tomorrow's programs
21:00 Arabic Film
21:30 News in Arabic
22:00 Film Cont.

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme: Un temps pour tout
19:00 News in French
19:15 La Theatre Boulevard
20:30 No Place Like Home
21:00 Towards 2000
21:10 Funder of Lost Love
22:00 News in English
22:15 Murder She Wrote

RADIO JORDAN

85.5 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW

Tel: 77411-19

07:00

Light Music

07:30 Newsdesk

08:00 Morning Show

08:30 News Summary

09:00 Morning Show

09:30 Pop Session

10:00 News Summary

10:30 Pop Session Cont.

11:00 News Summary

11:30 News Bulletin

12:00 Instrumentals

12:30 News Summary

13:00 Instrumentals

13:30 Old Favorites

14:00 25 Years of Rock

14:30 News Summary

15:00 Special Feature

15:30 From the Holy Koran

16:00 Newsdesk

16:30 Date with a Star

17:00 Evening Show

17:30 News Summary

18:00 Evening Show Cont.

18:30 News Summary

19:00 Evening Show Cont.

19:30 Varieties

20:00 Varieties

20:30 Varieties

21:00 Varieties

21:30 Varieties

22:00 Varieties

22:30 Varieties

23:00 Varieties

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

a.m. 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 years old items such as coins, weapons, musical instruments, etc.

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

CIRCUS

* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.

CINEMA

* "Les Brigades du Tigre" at 7:45 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267

American Centre 644371

British Council 636147-8

French Cultural Centre 637009

Goethe Institute 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre 644203

Spanish Cultural Centre 620469

Turkish Cultural Centre 639777

Vietnam Centre 666092

Hussein Youth City 667181

Y.W.C.A. 641793

Y.W.M.C.A. 664251

Amman Municipal Library 631111

University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaic from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 637160.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed on official holidays (12:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century Orientalist artists. Mantazah, Jabal Luvabdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630122.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9

11:00 News Summary

11:30 Listeners' Choice

12:00 News Summary

12:30 Listeners' Choice

13:00 News Summary

13:30 Pop Session

14:00 Jordan Weekly

14:30 Music

15:00 Concert Hour

15:30 News Summary

16:00 Instrumentals

16:30 Old Favorites

17:00 Country Music

17:30 News Summary

18:00 Top Twenty

18:30 Newsdesk

19:00 Date with a Star

19:30 Animal Vegetable Mineral

20:00 Talking Points

20:30 News Summary

21:00 The Blues

21:30 News Summary

22:00 The 15th Century A.H.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

10:15 Agaba (RJ)

10:30 Kuwait (RJ)

10:40 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)

10:50 Cairo (RJ)

11:00 Jeddah (RJ)

11:10 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)

11:20 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)

11:30 Istanbul (TK)

11:40 Muscat, Sharjah, Bahrain (GF)

11:50 Cairo (MS)

12:00 Kuwait (KU)

12:10 Baghdad (BA)

12:20 Baghdad (BA)

12:30 Baghdad (BA)

12:40 Cairo, Agaba (RJ)

12:50 Athens (RJ)

13:00 London (RJ)

13:10 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)

13:20 Riyadh, Dhahran (RJ)

13:30 Istanbul (TK)

13:40 Kuwait (RJ)

13:50 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ)

14:00 Cairo (MS)

14:10 Kuwait (KU)

14:20 Baghdad (BA)

14:30 Baghdad (BA)

14:40 Damascus, Frankfurt (RJ)

14:50 Keflavik (RJ)

15:00 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)

15:10 Singapore (RJ)

15:20 Cairo (RJ)

15:30 Dubai, Muscat (RJ)

15:40 Baghdad (RJ)

Alia flights to Tripoli continue despite politics, loss of aircraft

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has announced its intention to continue flights to Tripoli although there are no diplomatic ties between Jordan and Libya and despite Libya signing a military strategic alliance with Iran, a spokesman for Alia said Wednesday.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Alia's Public Relations Vice President Munib Toukan said that Alia is to continue its two weekly flights from Amman to Tripoli. The Libyan Airlines operates one flight per week between the two capitals.

"Despite recent hijacking attempts and the loss of one of Alia's aircraft, the national airline finds no reason to terminate its flights to Tripoli", he added, pointing out that there is a large Jordanian community in Libya, in addition to Libyan citizens currently benefit from using the route. Mr. Toukan said that the number of passengers per flight on the Tripoli route is above average.

However, Mr. Toukan said that because of the loss of a Boeing 727 during the hijack at Beirut International Airport, Alia had to hire a plane from an international carrier to operate the Amman-Tripoli route.

"As part of a plan to improve its existing fleet of planes, Alia has recently sold a 727. This sale also had a negative impact on number of flights until the airline could borrow an extra plane, he added.

Speaking about the Amman-Tripoli route, Mr. Toukan said the route to Libya was first inaugurated in April 1968 with a line from Amman to Benghazi with a line from Amman to Tripoli in Sept. 1971. The route resumed operations in Sept. 1977 until July 1, 1980 when it completely stopped operations. On July 2, 1984 Alia, together with other international air carriers, moved their operations from Benghazi to the newly-built Tripoli airport.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Princess Alia graduates college students

ZARQA (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Alia Wednesday patronised a graduation ceremony for the third batch of Petra Community College students. The new batch included 311 graduates of all specialisations. At the end of the ceremony the dean of the college presented Princess Alia with the college shield for the current year.

Jordan to participate in boycott meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is to take part in a meeting for liaison officers of regional offices for boycotting Israel, scheduled to be held in the Syrian capital of Damascus on July 13. Representatives from the Ministries of Finance and Occupied Territories Affairs will represent Jordan at this meeting.

Cabinet okays team for talks on refugees

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet Wednesday endorsed Jordan's participation in the 35th conference for supervisors of refugees affairs which is due to convene on July 8 in Tunis. Representing Jordan in the session will be Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Under Secretary Ahmad Qatanani and other officials from the ministry.

Khayyat extends pilgrims' registration date

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat has extended the deadline for registration of pilgrims until July 10. The original date was the end of June. The minister urged all those wishing to perform pilgrimage this year to register immediately at the ministry or at offices set up for the purpose.

Muasher receives Arab envoys

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Trade and Industry and Supply Rajai Muasher Wednesday received Lebanese Ambassador to Amman Samir Hbaica and Iraqi Ambassador to Amman Ibrahim Sultan in two separate meetings.

Amin tours Jordan Valley municipalities

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin Wednesday inspected the Northern Jordan Valley area where he met with heads of municipal councils. Mr. Amin was briefed on the needs of Sheikh Hussein, Al Masharrah and Krafmech municipalities.

CVDB approves loan to Bqai' council

KARAK (Petra) — Head of Bqai' Municipal Council Oudallah Al Oubelat Wednesday announced that the Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) has approved a loan of JD 30,000 to the municipality which will be used for asphalted 25,000 square metres of roads.

University to attend medical conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan will take part in an international conference on neurosurgery and brain tumours due to open in the Canadian city of Toronto on Saturday. The university is represented at the week-long conference by Dr. Mahmoud Al Karmy, assistant professor of neurology at the Faculty of Medicine.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Wednesday receives the U.N. team led by Senegalese representative at the Prime Ministry (Petra photo)

Rifai receives U.N. team

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai Wednesday emphasised Jordan's strong adherence to United Nations principles with regard to the right of all people to self-determination and the non-admissibility of occupying other nations' territories by force.

Mr. Rifai was addressing a United Nations team led by Senegal's representative to the world org-

anisation. The team, which arrived here Tuesday on a three-day visit to Jordan, acts for a special U.N. committee on Kampuchea.

The prime minister exchanged views with the team members on the Kampuchean question and spoke about the situation in the occupied Arab territories. He said that Israel's practices there violate all United Nations principles and laws.

Ministry, officers' corporation to establish bee-raising project

AMMAN (Petra) — The Economic and Social Corporation for Retired Army Officers will carry out a project to raise bees at Nahleh village in Jerash district, according to an agreement signed in Amman Tuesday.

The corporation will carry out the pilot project with the help of local farmers in the village and through a loan obtained from the Kuwait Fund for Economic Development.

The corporation will be implementing the project for the Ministry of Labour and Social Development. The project is part of a scheme to improve the conditions and standard of living of local inhabitants in the village.

The agreement was signed by Labour Minister Khaled Al Haj Hassan and former Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Al Bashir, who signed on behalf of the corporation.

Sharari visits Karak sports clubs

KARAK (Petra) — Minister of Youth Hisham Al Sharari Wednesday discussed with the acting governor of Karak Mohammad Al Habashneh a number of issues related to sports clubs in the governorate and their needs. The minister also visited sports clubs in Al Qaser, Rubbah, Karak and Al Mazra and met with heads and members of their administrative boards. He was briefed on the programmes and activities of these clubs in sports, cultural and social fields and obstacles impeding their progress and goals.

Mr. Sharari stressed that these clubs are social and educational institutions which have been set up to look after youth and to develop youngsters' activities and hobbies with the support and under the supervision of the Jordan Youth Organisation (JYO).

The minister pointed out that work is underway to build a hall for the Karak sports club at a cost of JD 40,000.

Accompanying the minister on his tour were JYO Director General Mohammad Jameel Abu Al Tayyeb and a number of ministry officials.

The under-secretary also replied to questions and suggestions put forward by Irbid's merchants and industrialists who were present during the meeting.

Dr. Badran also called on the private and public sectors to cooperate in the marketing and production of local products.

The under-secretary also replied to questions and suggestions put forward by Irbid's merchants and industrialists who were present during the meeting.

Arab information ministers debate regional issues

TUNIS (Petra) — The Arab Information Ministers Council has confirmed total solidarity with Iraq's defence of its sovereignty and territories and also praised Iraq's early response to calls for peace and mediation to end the war with Iran.

The council, in an appeal issued here Wednesday at the end of its 21st session, held at the Arab League headquarters, appealed to Iran to take a positive stand towards peace efforts which aim to end the war and establish comprehensive peace in the region. The council expressed its great concern about the continuing Iran-Iraq war, the deaths of innocent civilians and the destruction caused by the war.

"The council believes that supporting Iran politically, militarily or economically after its rejection of peace initiatives, encourages it to continue its aggression against Iraq and does not ease the tense situation in the Arab Gulf," the appeal said. In the statement the council renewed its appeal to Iran to heed peace efforts which aim to secure a comprehensive end to the war and to establish peace in the region. The council called on Iran to attend U.N. sponsored negotiations and to sign a joint agreement based on international charters which affirm each country's independence and guarantees non-interference in the other country's internal affairs. Libya, Syria, Algeria, South Yemen and Lebanon expressed reservations about the appeal.

The council's final discussions Wednesday dealt with a Libyan paper calling for setting up an Arab news agency and it was decided to refer the subject to the Federation of Arab News Agencies for consideration and approval.

The council also approved a Sudanese draft decision calling Arab information media to pay

attention to Africa and to its economic, social and political issues and to brief Arab citizens on the situation in Africa. The Sudanese decision also called for further concern and interest in the famine and drought which Africa is suffering.

Khatib calls for study on Arab information

On Tuesday Jordan's Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib called for a thorough and detailed discussion on the role of Arab information in laying the bases of understanding. The minister stressed that the information has become an advanced science which should be utilised and be pointed out the need for programmes which highlight the features and roots of Arab civilisation.

Mr. Khatib added that Arab information should strengthen the foundations of the Arab unity but said that regrettably it now works towards "division and splits". He also called on Arab information ministers to adopt a new approach to information among all those working in Arab information departments.

The Jordanian proposal was widely accepted by all representatives of participating Arab countries and the council asked Mr. Khatib to submit a working paper on the subject.

The council also adopted a Jordanian suggestion to discuss the agenda on Tuesday so that ministers could tackle the issues which would follow.

'Jordan will not bend to terrorism'

(Continued from page 1)

nation to live in a liberated homeland."

Addressing the opponents of the PLO and Jordan, the King said: "The Palestinian people are too great and big for you to use as a cheap tool manipulated by your hands, underestimating their destiny, aspiration and unity."

The King said that the recent attacks against Jordanian interests abroad will not force Jordan to abandon its political course of action and commitment. "Terrorism in all its forms will never force us to forsake our national commitments," the King said.

Addressing the graduates, the King said: "Our nationalism will shall remain stronger than their naivety, and our commitment to our line of action will remain deeper than their demagoguery."

Voicing hope in the graduates' capabilities of taking over their future national responsibilities, King Hussein said: "You are the builders of tomorrow."

"Jordan is poor in its natural resources. However, its richness stems out from its patriotic citizens, who will be the country's source of development and national pride," the King said.

During the ceremony, Mu'ta University President Ali Mahafza expressed his hope in the future of the graduates "who will join their fellow brothers, the public security members."

The graduates "are armed with military and police training and an educational syllabus which uses both practical and applied training, which will lead to a pro-

sperous country and future," Dr. Mahafza said.

"The university, though recently established, has followed the recommendations and aspirations which His Majesty put forward when he inaugurated the university," Dr. Mahafza emphasised.

He expressed the university's gratitude to the Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, who has facilitated the process of establishing the university's new premises. Gen. Sharif Zaid is the president of the Royal Committee of Mu'ta University.

Attending the graduation ceremony were Her Majesty Queen Noor, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Zaid Rifai, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Jassem, Minister of Court Adnan Abu Odeh, Gen. Sharif Zaid, cabinet ministers, parliamentary deputies, members of the diplomatic corps, presidents of the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, high ranking officers of the Jordanian Armed Forces and parents of the graduates.

Upon his arrival at the university campus, the King was saluted and greeted by a military band which played the national anthem. Later, the King inspected the graduates and presented prizes to excellent students among them.

The Jordanian flag was handed to the sixth batch of graduates who took the oath. They received their diplomas from Gen. Sharif Zaid.

Dolmens: Mysterious stone monuments on Jordan's landscape

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Of all the ancient monuments that dot the Jordanian landscape, perhaps none are as mysterious as the dolmens found in several areas in the north half of the country. Travellers and scholars have noted and hypothesised about the dolmen fields since the last century, though serious surveys and excavations of dolmens were only carried out in the 1960s.

We now have a slightly better idea of the distribution, date, architectural features and functions of the dolmens, but much of the mystery surrounding them remains very much intact.

Surface surveys indicate there are several hundred dolmens in Jordan, scattered throughout three main fields in the Jordan Valley, north of the Dead Sea, at Damiya, Al Juttain and Matabi.

Smaller dolmen scatters are located near Hisban, Jerash, Irbid and Mafrqa. Amman itself once sported a few dolmens, but these have disappeared during the past two decades.

A dolmen is an ancient stone monument made of thick, flat stone slabs. Typically, there are four upright stone slabs forming the sides, with a large slab on top forming a roof. Aloise Musil, the famous Czech scholar who visited Jordan in the 19th Century, called them "stone tables", while others have referred to them as box-like or hut-like structures.

Variations on a theme

There are many variations on the basic theme of a large slab resting horizontally on two, three or four vertical slabs. The dolmens vary considerably in size, the biggest being over seven metres long and more than 1.5 metres wide. The "average" dolmen measures 2.75 metres long, one metre wide and one metre high.

The most systematic survey of Jordan's dolmens was carried out during a one-month period in 1962 by the American scholar Dr. James L. Swauger. He recorded 164 dolmens at Damiya, six at Al Juttain, and 16 at Matabi. He estimated that the Damiya field alone had around 200 dolmens.

The Damiya dolmens are the easiest to visit, for they are visible to the foothills above the East Ghor Canal as one drives north on the main road in the centre of the valley. Most are of a fairly sta-



A dolmen in the foothills east of Tell Damieh (Biblical Adamah) with an aperture in what was originally a middle partition.

ndard size and shape, measuring some 2.75 metres long, one metre wide and one metre high. The cover slabs average around 2.5 x 2.1 metres in size, and the internal volume of each dolmen averages 2.75 cubic metres.

Most are oriented north/south, with a few in an east/west direction. They are almost always placed on circular terraces that average six metres in diameter, formed of one-to-three layers of stone blocks. Only a handful of dolmens were not sited within terraces, but instead sat on the natural bedrock. The terraces are thought to have acted as "cushions" that allowed the dolmens to resist collapse from earthquakes.

The interior floors of the dolmens were usually formed of a single stone slab, and some dolmens had small openings carved into their end slabs. These pear-shaped openings, typically 45 centimetres high and 35 centimetres wide, have been called "doors" or "portholes". Some of the openings have thin (five-centimetre-wide) carved borders around them, looking very much like "frames", according to Dr. Swauger.

Most of the dolmens, now reliably thought to be ancient burial chambers, were robbed out in ant-

liquity, and the artifacts collected on the surface near them do not provide much useful dating evidence. At Damiya, Dr. Swauger found artifacts that ranged from flint bladelets and microlithic scrapers from the Neolithic period, to cans and modern Arabic pottery.

"All that the artifacts prove," he said, "is that men have visited Damiya for 7,000 years or so."

The smaller Al Juttain dolmen field, north of the Wadi Hisban, includes a menhir, or a standing megalithic stone like others found at sites throughout Jordan, such as Lejjun, Khirbet Iskandar, Ader and Bab ed-Dhraa.

Double dolmens

Al Juttain has unusual "double

dolmens" that look like two dolmens standing side by side, sharing the same rear wall but with a vertical stone slab separating the two internal chambers.

One of the dividing slabs at Al Juttain had a large, rectangular porthole measuring 95 centimetres wide and over a metre high. The dolmens are larger than those at Damiya, with their long walls of two or more slabs averaging nearly five metres long, and the end walls some 1.4 metres wide.

The foundation terraces are also large, averaging 10-15 metres in diameter. All the dolmens are oriented north/south, and originally had floor slabs.

The Matabi field, south of the Wadi Hisban and the Naur-Dead

Sea road, has at least 16 dolmens, located about a kilometre south of the Al Juttain field. Some of the Matabi dolmens are very similar in shape and size to those at Damiya, averaging some two metres long.

One peculiar dolmen at Matabi, described as a "dolmen with a trailer", is composed of a standard, 85-centimetre-high Damiya-type dolmen with four side walls and a roof slab, backed up from its south side by a smaller, 45-centimetre-high dolmen measuring 1.8 x 1.2 metres. This "dolmen with a trailer" is thought to be the only one of its kind in the country.

Three other installations at Matabi look like slab-sided cist graves with walls protruding above the ground. Fifteen of the 16 Matabi dolmens are built on terraces, and several have stone floor slabs. In general, the Matabi dolmens are built of poor quality sandstone slabs, and over one-third of them have collapsed in on themselves.

In 1963, the Jordanian archaeologist Rafik W. Dajani, who had surveyed the sites with Dr. Swauger, went on to excavate some Damiya and Al Juttain dolmens.

His initial trenches inside the dolmens turned up Iron Age pottery sherds, cremated human bones, a hearth and some iron slag. On the roof slab of one dolmen he found an "altar", consisting of a groove in a straight line, cut into the stone from near the centre to the end of its side.

In the following two years, Mr. Dajani's excavations at Damiya and Al Juttain found more altars on the plain surface of rocks near the dolmen fields, near some Early Bronze Age (3300-2000 BC) burials in nearby caves.

The Al Juttain excavations were the most productive, for they turned up an undisturbed layer

with intact Iron Age (1200-586 BC) pottery and human bones, along with hundreds of pottery sherds. He also found a hearth, and some iron slag. Outside the door of one dolmen, he found some intact small bowls and jugs from the Early Bronze Age I and II period (3300-2550 BC).

Burial chambers

These discoveries have tended to confirm that dolmens were once used as burial chambers in the Iron Age, with some evidence for cremation burials in that period. The presence of earlier artifacts from the Early Bronze Age suggests some of the dolmens must have been first built in the Early Bronze Age, some 2,000 years earlier, and reused in the Iron Age.

In one dolmen, Mr. Dajani found the original stone slab covering only about two-thirds of the interior floor space, with flat stones used to cover the rest of the floor area. In another double dolmen at Al Juttain, he found a floor slab placed on top of an earlier one, but covering only about two-thirds of the original floor area. The internal dividing wall between the two chambers was clearly built over an earlier dividing slab.

The pottery evidence from this dolmen indicates it was first used at the very end of the 13th Century BC or the early 12th Century BC, and continued in use until the end of the 9th Century BC, or from around 1300-900 BC.

Other undisturbed dolmens that have been excavated in the Syrian Golan Heights date from the Early Bronze/Middle Bronze Ages (3300-1550 BC), indicating that dolmens that were first used for several thousand years in antiquity as burial chambers were probably reused for other purposes in later periods.

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

First floor apartment with three bedrooms, living room, dining room and two balconies, central heating and solar system are available. The furniture is super deluxe.

The location is Jabal Amman 5th Circle, Um Utheina behind Al-Muroge School

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Area: Shmeisani, close to Shmeisani Hospital, within walking distance of shopping area.

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AMRA CENTRE FOR PHYSICAL FITNESS AND TAE-KWON-DO

Announces the start of enrolment in summer courses. The courses are as follows.

- * Morning course for ladies from 9:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. The course includes physical fitness exercises and slimming in addition to sauna sessions and body massage carried out by experts in that field.
- * Tae-Kwon-Do and Karate sessions for children from 3:00 p.m. till 6:00 p.m.
- * Tae-Kwon-Do training for adults from 6:00 p.m. till 9:00 p.m.
- * Physical fitness sessions and slimming for men, daily from 6:00 p.m. till 9:00 p.m.
- * A special session in gymnasium and Swedish exercises for children, daily from 10:00 a.m. till 12:00 noon.

Ladies and children's sessions are supervised by a Yugoslavian coach of high level expertise.

For further information, you are kindly requested to pay a visit to the centre, located in Jabal Amman the Sixth Circle, Sweifeth.

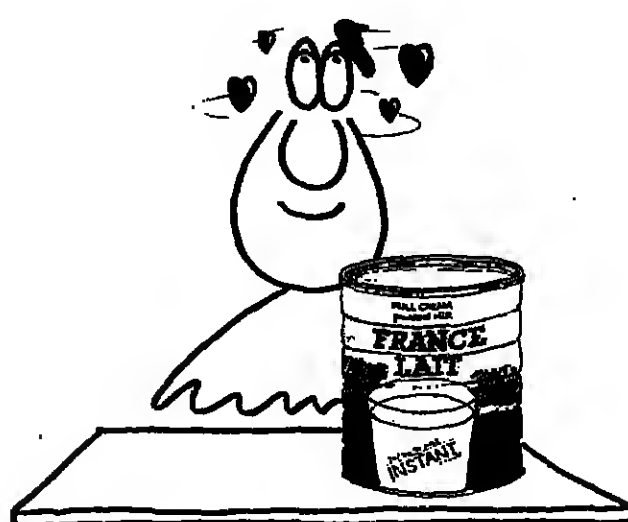
Tel. 810148

french lessons

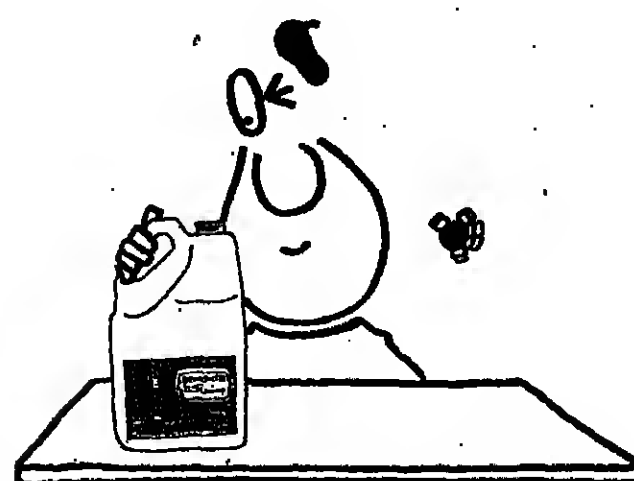
lesson one. eating in French



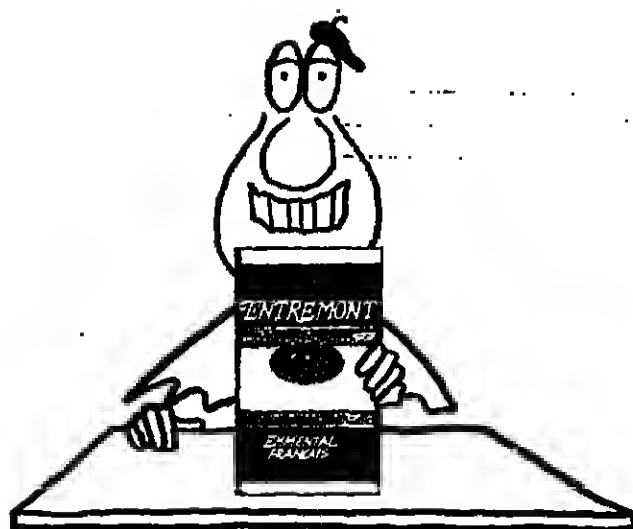
1. Prepare your homework. Visit your supermarket during French Food Promotion Weeks.



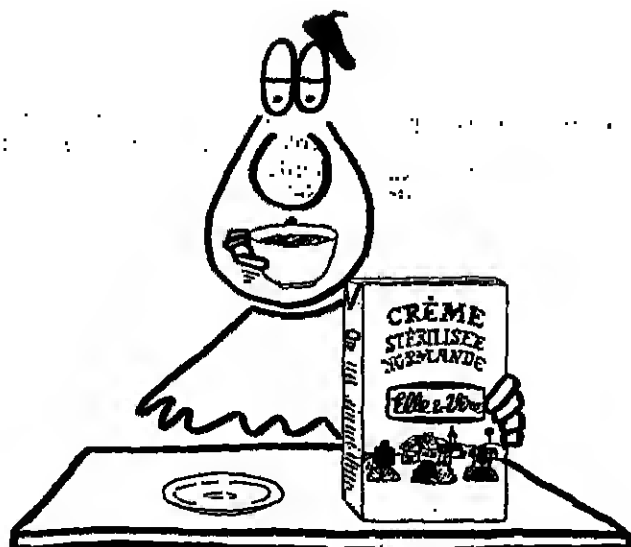
2. If you love the taste of a full-cream milk, you'll love France Loit - instantly!



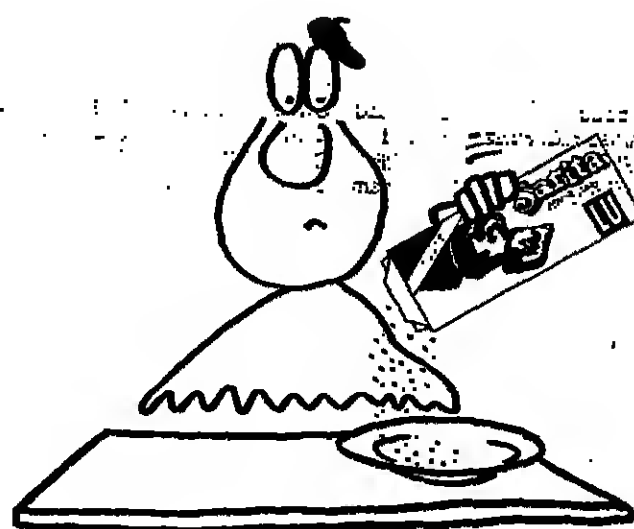
3. You may not spot the corn, but this is the good oil - Benedicta.



4. Say "Cheese!". Say Entremont! Say-you're really learning!



5. The cream in your café. It's the crème de la crème! Elle et Vire. It's the taps!



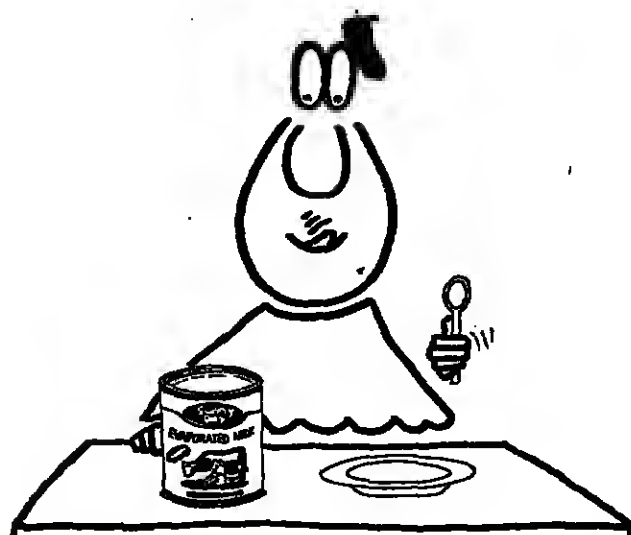
6. Hmm...! The family got to the Lu Sarrto first! Better buy two packs next time!



7. Oh dear! you'll never butter-up the teacher (or anything else) by leaving the Bridpak in the freezer!



8. Now test your moths. When do eight triangles equal one circle? In the Al Achbol cheese box of course! Roll on, Baby!



9. Don't just sit there waving your spoon! This Sunny Boy evaporated milk needs an opener. Vite!



10. Now that you've fallen in love with French food, take your next lesson in Paris! There are tickets to be won right now - Pick up an entry form from the supermarkets below during the French food promotion.

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SOPEXA



Juventus may be given bye in European tournaments

ZURICH (R) — European Cup holders Juventus are widely expected to be given a bye into the second round of the 1985-1986 competition when the first round draws for the European Football Union's (UEFA) three club tournaments take place in Geneva Thursday.

With English champions Everton excluded because of the ban imposed on English clubs by UEFA and Albanian champions Nentori Tirana serving the second part of a two-season suspension, there are only 31 entries for the Champions' Cup and Juventus seem assured of a clear passage to the second round.

However, such details will pale in significance Thursday against the absence of English clubs from a draw ceremony that will inevitably be overshadowed by the tragedy at the Heysel stadium, Brussels, on May 29 when 38 people died in pre-match riots at the European Cup final.

Juventus beat Liverpool 1-0 that night to claim a hollow first

victory in the Champions' Cup and they stand to gain most from the absence next season of their most feared opponents.

English clubs have won European Soccer's Premier Trophy seven times in the last nine seasons — Liverpool lifting the giant cup four times — and Everton proved their pedigree by winning the Cup Winners' Cup last May in Rotterdam.

Liverpool, whose supporters had enjoyed a fine reputation in Europe until the Brussels riot, will be missing from Europe for the first time for more than 20 years after volunteering to withdraw in the aftermath of the tragedy.

The English Football Association (F.A.) followed by withdrawing the six English qualifiers for the new season's competitions. UEFA later barred English clubs indefinitely and the International Football Federation (FIFA) later extended the indefinite ban worldwide.

As a result, Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands and the Soviet Union have received an unexpected bonus. A team from each country will now fill the four vacant English places in the UEFA Cup.

UEFA's organising committee was due to meet later Wednesday to examine the unprecedented situation created by the disbanding of Bulgaria's top two clubs — Levski Spartak and CSKA — last month, following a brawling, violent cup final.

The Bulgarian football association nominated the League's third-placed club Trakia Plovdiv for the European Cup and the two next in line, Lokomotiv Sofia and Pirin Blagoevgrad, for the UEFA Cup.

Curran outclasses McEnroe

LONDON (R) — Defending champion John McEnroe was sent crashing out of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships in the quarter-finals Wednesday by the bludgeoning power of Kevin Curran.

McEnroe, who has won the men's singles title for the last two years and three of the last four, surrendered his crown 6-2, 6-2, 6-4 in one hour and 49 minutes of raw ferocity from Curran.

The tall, broad-shouldered South African native, who was granted American citizenship in March, gunned down McEnroe in much the same way as he disposed of then-champion Jimmy Connors in 1983.

On that occasion on an outside court, Curran thundered down 33 aces in a four-set fourth-round triumph. Wednesday he served far fewer aces — just eight — but his ramrod serve and blistering returns of service proved more than McEnroe could handle.

"He just overpowered me," McEnroe said. "The power level was different out there today. I'd have to go back a few years to when Lendl was beating me to remember when I was so overpowered."

"I just didn't have it today. I played a sub-par match, but he completely outplayed me. I wasn't as fresh as I would have liked. Maybe if I could have won the third set I'd have started feeling better."

"I felt old out there today," McEnroe said. Asked if he had given up hope in the final set, he replied: "I kept hoping he'd break his ankle."

Curran said: "I felt that if I served well and got some returns going I'd have a chance. I don't think he served well today."

"He was never into his rhythm on his return of serve and even my second serve was giving him trouble."

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"He was never into his rhythm on his return of serve and even my second serve was giving him trouble."

ugh two of those losses were in the U.S. Open, in 1978 and 1982. She began Wednesday-like a runaway truck, but Shriver's gritty determination ensured it remained a contest right to the end.

Navratilova began with a backhand service return past Shriver, then two fine low returns forced volley errors before she broke to love with a superb little backhand drop shot.

She almost broke Shriver again two games later when a stupendous lob down the line to the backhand corner was followed by an almost cruel volley winner off a drive volley by Shriver.

But Shriver held on and games went with service to 5-4. Then Shriver broke through with a string of backhand passing shots after Navratilova squandered a set point with a volley wide.

In the tie-break Shriver led 2-0, missed a chance to lead 3-0 and then began to struggle. Navratilova got back to 3-3 and inexorably moved to a 7-5 victory to clinch the set 7-6.

She broke Shriver for a 2-0 lead in the second, and was never in trouble. Shriver had a break point in the seventh game but Navratilova survived that and won the contest on her first match point.

Leconte puts aside wild days

Two years ago Henri Leconte was more famous for his playboy lifestyle than for his commitment to tennis.

The humorous Frenchman's love of fast cars, dancing and beautiful female company overshadowed his undoubted racket skills, and many feared the left-hander might squander his tennis birthright.

But Wednesday Leconte faces West German "Wunderkind" Boris Becker for a Wimbledon semifinal place — and he puts his success down to his new life as a happily-married man.

"My wife has helped me a lot. She has changed my life," the Parisian, 22 Thursday, said after his four-set defeat of second seed Ivan Lendl.

"She's my cheerleader. She tells me 'go on, you can beat the best of them' and it's helped increase my consistency."

Leconte showed the debt he owes his wife of one year in a display of gallie "galanterie" at the end of Tuesday's match against Lendl.

In front of a delighted centre court, he turned to the vip stand and blew a kiss which Brigitte returned with a coy smile.

Icelander retains Grand Prix athletics lead

STOCKHOLM (R) — Einar Vihlalmsson, Iceland's pace-setting javelin exponent, lost his first Grand Prix athletics event Tuesday night but retained his four-point lead in the men's overall category.

The affable Icelander predictably finished runner-up to East German world record holder Uwe Hohn at the Stockholm Grand Prix.

But less predictably Czechoslovakia's world shot put champion Imrich Buger, second to Vihlalmsson before Tuesday night's meeting with 23 points.

Budd swept to a runaway victory by 23 seconds in the five kilometres event confirming she is now ready to tackle the world 5,000 record of 14 minutes 58.89 seconds held by Norway's Ingrid Kristiansen. Budd's best for the distance is 15:01.83.

Budd, 19, was granted British citizenship in controversial circumstances in March last year and the storm of unwelcome publicity surrounding her continued when she and American Mary Decker

off-season training of her life in her native South Africa earlier this year, won her first major title in the World Cross Country Championships in Lisbon last March.

Running barefoot as usual, Budd swept to a runaway victory by 23 seconds in the five kilometres event confirming she is now ready to tackle the world 5,000 record of 14 minutes 58.89 seconds held by Norway's Ingrid Kristiansen. Budd's best for the distance is 15:01.83.

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off-season training of her life in her native South Africa earlier this year, won her first major title in the World Cross Country Championships in Lisbon last March.

Blazak scored a fine victory in the 400 metres hurdles but still lies nine points adrift of Kostadinova.

The first Grand Prix event in Scandinavia contained plenty to interest the knowledgeable local fans but little to excite their imagination.

Romanian Olympic champion Doina Melinte narrowly beat Czechoslovakia's world titleholder Jarmila Kratochvilova in the women's 800 metres, clocking one minute 59.94 seconds against her rival's 1:59.99.

American Bruce Bickford surprised a strong 10,000 metres when he took off with compatriot Mark Nenow halfway through the race and held on to win 27:37.17.

Romanian Olympic champion Maricica Puica gave the most convincing display of the night when she demolished the women's 3,000 metres field.

Puica strode to victory in the home straight in 8:47.61 with Swiss Cornelia Burki struggling in her wake.

The over-riding impression of Tuesday night's event was that with the circuit one-third of the way through, a world record at least was needed to give it credibility among increasingly blasé sports fans.

Budd eyes on 5,000m

World Cross Country champion Zola Budd sets her sights on the world 5,000 metres record at the Helsinki Grand Prix athletics meeting Thursday night.

Budd, who completed the best

collied in the Olympic 3,000 metres final.

Decker, the world champion, was carried from the track in tears. Budd finished equally upset well back in seventh place.

Decker, who now competes as Mary Slaney, is scheduled to meet Budd in London on July 20 in a special extension of the previous night's Grand Prix meeting, primarily for the benefit of American Television.

Added interest in Thursday's event will be provided by Cuba's 1980 Olympic champion Maria Colon, the first Caribbean woman to win an Olympic title.

In the women's 800 metres world champion Jarmila Kratochvilova will try to reverse Tuesday night's defeat by Olympic champion Doina Melinte, and in the high jump Bulgarian world record holder Ludmilla Andonova will compete against compatriot Stefka Kostadinova, the women's overall Grand Prix leader.

Saudi Arabia beats Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan national soccer team was defeated by its Saudi counterpart 0-4, (0-1 half time), in the first match of the first Arab Cup soccer tournament which was opened Wednesday in Taif, Saudi Arabia in the presence of King Fahd. More than 20,000 spectators watched the match in addition to a large number of Jordanians living in Saudi Arabia.

The 10-day tournament was due to have opened Tuesday with a match between Saudi Arabia and Jordan, but the agency gave no reason for the postponement.

Other nations participating are Bahrain, Iraq, Mauritania and Jaur.

Burca joins French club

AUXERRE, France (R) — Hungarian soccer international Gyozo Burca, captain of last season's UEFA Cup finalists Videoton, has signed a three-year contract with French first division Auxerre, the French club said Tuesday.

FRIDAY'S RACES AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB

FIRST RACE 3:30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Ahmed Mijaly	Shaleeh	Owner	Ibrahim	54
2- Khalid M. El Falez	Jarrah	Owner	Mostafa	54
3- Abdullah A.EI Raheem	B.EIasheer	Owner	A. Jabir	54
4- Saial & A. El Rahman	Mashokah	Owner		52.5
5- Mohammad A. El Kareem	Aminh	Owner	Daifallah	52.5
6- Hassan Aly El Dahi	Nadveh	Owner	Ahmad	52.5
7- Dawoud G. El Aqwan	Mady	Owner		48
8- Fozan A. El Kareem	Khawlah	Owner		46.5
9- Faisal N. El Falez	Gradeer	Owner	Fawaz	46.5
10- Mshary El Bakheet	Kietar	Owner	Rasheed	46.5
11- Oudih El Kaley	Deblh	Owner		46.5
12- Mohammad K.EI Falez	EI Kastal	Owner	Suliman	52.5

SECOND RACE 4:00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Hassan Aly El Dahan	Balkawieh	Owner		53.5
2- Hassan Aly El Dahan	Ajaleh	Owner	Ahmad	51.5
3- Mohammad A. El Hady	Nassar	Owner	Ibrahim	53
4- Mohammad A. El Hady	F. Naour	Owner	Daifallah	51.5
5- Ziad Abboud	Shahrzad	Owner	A. Jabir	51.5
6- Mohammad K.EI Falez	Sojoud	Owner		51.5
7- Oudih El Kaley	Kawadi	Owner	Fawaz	48
8- Hamad El-Jahneji	H. Mazlam	Owner	Talal	48.5
9- Mohammad A. El Naby	Sholah	Owner		48.5

THIRD RACE 4:30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Fhaid Mitak	Mansour	Owner	A. Jabir	54
2- Nimir El Hnoud	Ghanim	Owner	Daifallah	54
3- Nimir El Hnoud	Sary	Owner	Mahmoud	51
4- Talal Aly Shahr	S. Talal	Owner	Suliman	54
5- A. El Latif Aly	Mishnah	Owner	Ahmad	54
6- Mohammad Ahmad	Frajah	Owner	Sead	52.5
7- Mohammad Ahmad	Barakah	Owner	Sawim	52.5
8- Zakaria A. El Meed	A. Ayman	Owner	Salim	51
9- Dr. A. El Hafiez	D. Wendy	Owner	Rasheed	48
10- A. El Sattar Matar	S. Wendy	Owner	Yousef	48

FOURTH RACE 5:00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mishal El Falez	Lahak	Owner	Salah	51
2- Mishal El Falez	A. El Taleb	Owner	Talal	48
3- Ghazy A. Jnaib	Samra	Owner	William	49.5
4- Saial A. Jnaib	H. Blady	Owner	Dillo	48
5- Saad Faisal El Falez	Khadiah	Owner	Mostafa	46.5
6- Saial G. El Falez	El Dehook	Owner	A. Jabir	46.5
7- Hany El Hadeed	Orobah	Owner	Ahmad	46.5
8- Nimir El Hnoud	Salhah	Owner	Mahmoud	46.5
9- Hamzih B. El Hadeed	Khalith	Owner	Augusten	46.5

FIFTH RACE 5:30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mishal El Falez	El Akhtal	Owner	Salah	53
2- Mishal El Falez	El Lahik	Owner	Fawaz	46.5
3- Ghazy A. Jnaib	I. El Fleh	Owner		50
4- Faizal Awad El Falez	K.EI Motook	Owner	Mostafa	50
5- Faizal Awad El Falez	Shithan	Owner	Ibrahim	46.5
6- Saad Faisal El Falez	El Hanoo	Owner	Rasheed	46.5
7- Hany El Hadeed	Malak	Owner	Ahmad	46.5
8- Nimir El Hnoud	El Talak	Owner	Mahmoud	46.5

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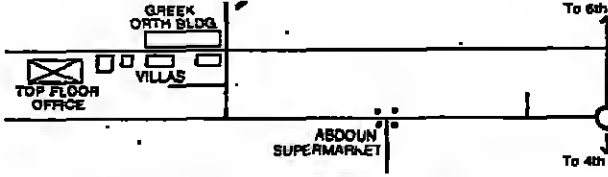
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THE Daily Crossword by Martha J. DeWitt

ACROSS

- Buttons end —
- Keep (person)
- Metabolism
- Let lesson word
- Disappeared
- Pedro's pal
- Place for pedestrians
- Western show
- Wage
- Spate
- Shell game item
- Through
- "A miss is good as..."
- Headquartered
- Sincere
- Roman poet
- Crag
- Stellar
- Turf
- Occupants
- Gr. letter
- Stockholm's land
- "Ullatime" writer
- Big truck
- Failed to pay
- wagner
- Sea animal
- Samoan seaport
- Cereal grain
- Make public
- Spreads
- Claims
- Shrub
- Stilts
- Stirle obliquely
- "— evil"
- Assert
- Tied
- Dresses
- Cazy home
- Property transfer document
- DOWN
- Low voice
- Leave out
- Dry water-course
- Stroke
- Port of Guam
- Blabbed
- Octopus
- defense
- Canopy
- Aitty, I
- Lower
- Unimportant way
- Rocket stage
- Plunders
- Tare or fancy
- Baroque
- Raffling
- Foreman
- Acknowledge
- Rattlesnake
- Long time
- Mountain curve
- Muscle
- "He's making"
- Heard
- Message: abbr.
- Dose off
- Cut-de-sac
- Spread
- Moroccan king
- Feelings
- Worldly
- Morlinque
- volcano
- Wide awake
- Cupid
- Summer drinks
- Dorsets
- Dustling weapon
- Transmit
- "Got a Secret"

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HOBSPITIA EIVAD
HOBSPITIA EIVAD
ANSIONIA SLENDER
INN ARCH
YIRAUH HORSEFLY
DOOR MANGE DEE
HAYE LEIVE WAMMA
CHRE LAISER AMMA
HORSEMAN LINENS
AYVE SDO
MASTERS POITITIC
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Either guns or butter

WHEN ISRAEL'S Labour-led coalition government was formed last year it set out to end Israel's involvement in Lebanon and bring the worsening economy under control. These two issues are closely related since the army's presence in Lebanon costs the Israeli treasury nearly \$1 million a day, thus adding to the burdens of Israel's ailing economy. But, though the troops have now been mostly drawn, the economy has shown no signs of improvement nor there appeared any indications that this was due to happen in the foreseeable future.

The Israeli government, faced with this grave situation and prodded by economists' warnings that immediate action should be taken to avert total economic collapse, responded by declaring emergency measures, devaluing the national currency by nearly 20 per cent, dismissing 10,000 public employees, freezing wages, cutting food subsidies and sharply raising the price of basic commodities.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said these measures, though painful to Israelis, had to be taken to put the economy in order. Nevertheless, the measures drew an angry reaction from the Histadrut labour federation which ordered a general strike. But, why should all this happen at a time when the United States is pumping billions of dollars into Israel? This year alone U.S. military and economic assistance to Israel amounts to \$2.6 billion and about \$3 billion is under consideration by the U.S. administration for 1986. In addition, Israel is seeking \$1.5 billion in emergency economic aid from the United States.

These developments show clearly that the Israeli economy is overburdened and inflation will continue to run rampant because of continued spending on settlement building, massing of expensive arms and maintaining a large army to launch attacks on neighbouring Arab countries.

The invasion of Lebanon in 1982 was instrumental in exposing the ailing economy of Israel, creating splits among political parties, and causing frustration and disillusionment among the Israeli public. However, the root cause of the problem, the mass unemployment and the rising inflation, now estimated at 300 per cent, still exists.

The pullout from Lebanon and the new drastic measures in Israel might be able to make a little improvement in the situation. But they will certainly not save the economy as Israeli leaders hope and as long as they pursue an aggressive policy and continue building settlements on Arab land, Israel's problems are bound to continue until Israeli leaders realise the need for peace and start a drive in earnest to achieve it. War and aggression may be a way of life for Israelis, but they could never bring them economic prosperity and decent living.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: King voices Arab hopes

KING HUSSEIN Tuesday sent a cable of congratulations to the new Soviet president, Andrei Gromyko, in which he reaffirmed Arab-Soviet friendship and expressed hope that the Soviet Union will continue to back just Arab causes. The message to Gromyko is significant because the Arabs need Soviet support for their causes and are concerned to maintain friendship with a major power that bases its relations on mutual understanding and respect with other nations.

King Hussein voiced the Arab Nation's appreciation for the Soviet help and support for the rights of the Palestinian people and their just struggle to regain their homeland. This message displays the fact that Jordan and the Arab countries can never forget the role of friends that came to their help and support in time of need. It also means that the Arabs will continue to adhere to the Soviet idea of convening an international conference to resolve the Middle East crisis.

The King has thus emphasised the Soviet role in this region and in bringing about a just settlement.

We hope other world powers will adopt an attitude similar to that of the Soviet Union so that a quick solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict can be found.

Al Dustour: All citizens at nation's service

THE LOWER HOUSE of Parliament Tuesday endorsed the People's Army Law, and has thus paved the way for every able citizen to be trained in the use of arms to defend the homeland. In our present age wars are not waged only by regular armies but the whole population with all the resources available and power are all employed in the defence of the nation and in repelling dangers. Those participating in modern warfare are both males and females, each with special duties and responsibilities.

Though Jordan has chosen the path of a political settlement yet preparing the nation for any eventuality is very essential and everything possible should be made to enable the men and the women of this country to stand up and fight if war is imposed on us. As Prime Minister Zaid Rifai said in his speech to parliament Tuesday, women form half the society, and therefore, they should be allowed to have the honour to defend the homeland. Mr. Rifai cited instances from Arab history and from the days of the Prophet Muhammad during his wars with his enemies.

We take pride in the decision of parliament, and hope that every citizen in Jordan will be given the opportunity to offer service to the nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: Women's role reemphasised

THE PEOPLE'S Army whose law as endorsed by parliament Tuesday came to bridge the gap in our national endeavours to defend the Arab Homeland. The People's Army is another form of Jordan's steadfastness and its firm stand in the face of dangers and challenges posed to the Arab Nation.

The new law ensures a full mobilisation of the people, the nation's resources and Armed Forces and also helps to organise the population to back the Armed Forces in times of war or danger to the country.

Defending the homeland should not be confined to a limited army though the army is necessary to spearhead the defence of the nation. The People's Army can be a good source of skilled human elements to support the Armed Forces on the internal and external fronts.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

Hostage crisis kicks up a lot of fuss

Franz Schurmann

WHEN WRITING for newspapers, one always is threatened by the flow of time. The Arabic word for newspaper, *Jarida*, reminds me of another Arabic word *jara* which means "to flow." Events flow yet what one writes is fixed to a piece of paper.

Again America faced a hijack dilemma. (This column was written before the hostages were released). Who knows but that when this column appears, the hostages may have been released? Or that maybe American rescue forces will strike. Or that some of the hostages may be moved to the Bekaa Valley. Or that something else strange may happen. Events are like rainstorms — they are always unpredictable. Like the weather is unpredictable.

Yet meteorologists say that long-term weather is easier to predict than short-term weather. And climate too change

slowly. However, every once in a while there is an abrupt change. Like the terrible drought that has afflicted so many parts of the world. But such changes are like revolutions. They come infrequently.

I am struck by the difference between the American media reaction to this hostage crisis compared to the last. There is much more fatalism. Commentaries have appeared saying that terrorism is everywhere on the rise. Or that it was inevitable that American would have been drawn into the Lebanon mess. Even the president who liked to criticise Jimmy Carter for having been so passive in the Iranian hostage crisis now keeps a low posture. He has been touring the country talking about tax reform.

The photographs of the hostages have been published. Nabih Berri has received a lot of media attention. A quarrel

has erupted between some notable people about the role of the media in a hostage crisis. Kissinger, for example, thinks the media should not give so much attention to the hostage-keepers. He does not want such publicity for Berri. Others disagree. Meanwhile American warships gather in the waters off Beirut.

I do not wonder too much what it all means, because, like a rainstorm, short-term events are unpredictable. But it has seemed to me... and this too may be illusion... that the longer-term trends are clearer. Consider now only the attention Arabs are getting in the U.S. Till recently, Arabs rarely appeared in the media except in the most unfavourable lights. Yet there now have been articles on the Shi'ites of the United States, on the Shi'ites of Lebanon. And not all have been unfavourable. There has been a real increase in at-

tention given the Palestinians since the Israeli siege of west Beirut in 1982. This year, the American press announced the beginning of Ramadan... not all newspapers but many of them. Ten years ago few Americans had the foggiest notion what Ramadan was. This is different from the Iranian hostage crisis, when Iranians were shown only as screaming mobs or veiled women scurrying about or as corpses hanging from execution posts. Now the media not that Berri used to live in the U.S.

Whatever finally happens with the hostage crisis, Arabs and Muslims have gained new attention in the American media. Still negative, but not quite in the same way as a few years ago.

Meanwhile other terrorist acts have occurred which also have affected Americans... Marines were killed in El Sal-

vador in an attack on a restaurant, an Air India jet exploded over the Atlantic killing mostly Indians but also a few Americans, bombs exploded in Frankfurt and Tokyo airports. The media have become fatalistic about a world in which bad things only happened among bad people, and the good people could go on enjoying life, spending money, travelling on secure airlines. The good people were from the developed Western countries, who killed and bombed were, naturally, from the developing non-Western countries. In the Middle East, according to this view, only Israel was a developed Western nation. The rest were in the other category.

Now even such naive thinking has begun to disappear. The feeling now seems to be that we are all on one immense boat which moves along in sto-

my oceans. We, in the West, may be in first class. But those in second and third class are still in the same boat, and it is only an easy walk up some stairs to bring them into first class.

Twenty years ago when America first began to fight in Vietnam, Vietnamese were virtually unknown in the U.S. And East Asians too were only on the fringes. Now every American knows about Japanese technology, is familiar and often friendly with Chinese people and culture, and Vietnamese have been welcomed into the U.S.

Twenty years from now, we could see the same relationship with the Arab and Muslim world. We might remember that this new American relationship with East Asia also was born in blood, anger, and a sense of humiliation on all sides.



"I want more democracy in Nicaragua and I don't want the opinions of those darn representatives in Congress."

Italian 'cheese wars' have a heavy political flavour

Cheese-making in northern Italy is generating almost a civil war. Some farmers want to protect quality with a new trade-mark. However, Italian "Cheese Wars" are not simple: Marxists accuse Christian Democrats and Parma and Reggio are at loggerheads. Alan Friedman reports the row.

MILAN — Parmigiano cheese is perhaps best known to Americans and Europeans as the one which is grated and sprinkled on pasta dishes. Records in the Emilia Romagna region of central northern Italy show that farmers there have been mixing fresh milk and rennet for seven centuries to produce the distinctive flaky yellow cheese. Several biographies of Molire tell us that during his declining years the great playwright ate little else.

Whatever you may think of Parmigiano-Reggiano (to give the cheese its full name), it would be hard to imagine that the product could inspire emotion-laden politics, regional rivalries and a profound debate about the course of this \$613 million a year industry.

But that is precisely what is happening in the lush farmland 75 miles south of Milan, where the 50,000 milk producers and 1,000 cheese manufacturing companies are engaged in what can only be described as Cheese Wars.

The battle has been going on more than a year now, and shows little sign of abating. What is it about? Nominally, the debate revolves around 400 cheese-making companies (each employing an average of five or six workers) who wish to protect quality by introducing a new trademark and system of grading. They are set against the 600 cheese-makers who argue that poor quality cheese is already discarded and the costs and delays involved in a new system would be disastrous for the business.

As is often the case with Italian issues, however, the nominal arguments constitute merely the outer crust, hiding the soft centre of contention. "Let's be honest," says one official in the town of Reggio Emilia (arch-rival of neighbouring Parma, which is only 27 kilometres up the autostrada), "this debate concerns Communists versus Christian Democrats, cooperatives versus private companies and a fundamental antipathy between the people of

Parma and the people of Reggio."

Then, leaving aside a discussion of cheese economics and a description of a fascinating financial institution which we may call a "cheese bank", this Reggiano lowers his voice and adds: "Do you know what the people of Parma call us, what with their superiority complex? They call us blockheads."

Blockheads or not (and a visit to Parma confirms this snooty attitude toward the Reggiano), the Cheese Wars are a serious affair. To understand the debate it may be necessary to establish a cheese syllogism:

• Something like 85 per cent of the 1,006 Parmigiano producers are organised in cooperative dairy ventures, each sharing profits with around 50 or 60 milk producers.

• While geographically it can be said that Reggio farmers in the main favour a new system and Parma farmers oppose one, another way of looking at matters is to say that many cooperatives (some Communist) are in favour and nearly all private units are opposed.

• It should therefore follow that the left-leaning, Reggio-based cooperatives which favour a new system will triumph.

This does not follow. The problem with a cheese syllogism is that it does not work.

The way Dr. Giampaolo Mora, a Christian Democrat deputy and president of the region's cheese consortium, sees it, the geographical, political and business alliances no longer are arranged neatly on either side of the conflict.

Dr. Mora, based in Parma, happens to be against a new system. "The problem of quality cannot be resolved by a new trademark," he says.

He does not feel it is desirable, as the reformers want, to leave the 35-kilo cheese wheels blank for several months before quality-testing them and then stamping on the Parmigiano-Reggiano tra-

demark. Opponents of the new system take umbrage at dark mutterings in Reggio that the quality of milk in Parma is not always up to scratch. "No, no," they retort, "this struggle is about an attempt by the cooperatives to maintain Marxist control over the whole sector."

Back in Reggio Emilia, Dr. Giovanni Beretti of the local consortium says his goals in favouring a new system are "to prevent the house from buying second-rate cheese" and to keep cheese-making with cheese-makers. "For some of the Parma producers business is just business. They come in and make cheese and distribute it. Maybe they'll shift their investments to engineering tomorrow."

Fighting talk, this. Fabio Fontanesi of Credito Emiliano, the regional bank which provides up to 75 per cent in advance credit against cheese sales and stores 180,000 35-kilo cheese wheels in its specially-built "cheese bank" warehouse, tries to remain neutral. Lots of the discussion is mere polemics, he says. But it could affect business, and that is a problem.

The solution? About two weeks ago an "accord" was signed, and to look at the many signatures scrawled over the document you would think it was the Magna Carta. The agreement calls for a special study group to research and report back by the end of October. Meanwhile, the cheese community is to be offered two options — either plump for the new system or go back to the old one.

"It's a compromise," says Dr. Beretti. "It will buy time," says a Parma official who asked to remain nameless. And back in Credito Emiliano's cheese bank, where the cheeses are stacked 19 high and 100 across, a supermarket wholesale buyer has his own opinion. Pausing among the rows of cheese, where he is tapping each wheel with a special percussion hammer to see how the crust takes the blows, he gives his opinion: "All this fighting is nonsense. I wish they'd shut up and just make cheese." — Financial Times news feature.

Berri gets a much-needed boost among his followers

By Alistair Lyon
Reuter

BEIRUT — The role of Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri in settling the protracted Trans World Airways (TWA) hijack crisis has boosted his prestige among his own community.

His decision to take charge of the hostages in return for a brief to negotiate for the militant Shi'ite hijackers was a bold gamble that appears to have paid off.

The 46-year-old lawyer put Washington in his debt by arranging the safe release of 39 Americans held in Beirut and won world publicity for the hijackers' main demand that Israel free 735 mainly Shi'ite prisoners held in an Israeli jail.

Taking a leaf out of President Reagan's book, Berri took his case direct to the American public. He appeared live on U.S. television and exploited avid media interest to present Shi'ite grievances against Israel and the United States. He was aided by the hostages themselves. Talking to newsmen during and after their captivity, they distinguished between the treatment they received from Berri's followers and the intimidating behaviour of the original hijackers.

Berri meanwhile proved able to check the actions of Shi'ite groups more radical than his mainstream Amal militia, and the final transfer of the hostages to Damascus demonstrated the strength of his alliance with Syria.

For Berri, the crisis was opportune, diverting attention from Amal's bloody but inconclusive attacks against Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps.

The bruising five-week siege of the camps, which cost some 640 dead, strained Amal's ties with its militia allies and incurred widespread condemnation in the Arab World.

The also won the disapproval of Iran and of Lebanese Shi'ite groups drawn to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's doctrine of pan-Islamic revolution and all-out struggle against Israel and America.

Amal was already at odds with the pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God) over Berri's determination to prevent south Lebanon from again becoming a base for guerrilla attacks into Israel.

Yet Berri managed to persuade the hijackers, thought to belong to Hezbollah, to let the American hostages go, saying Syria had passed on pledges from Washington that it would take no reprisals and that Israel would release the Lebanese prisoners.

The United States and Israel have denied agreeing to any such bargain.

However, Israel freed 300 of the Lebanese detainees Wednesday, and although President Reagan has threatened to strike back at "terrorists" in Lebanon, he has committed himself only to trying to organise an international boycott of Beirut airport.

Berri hopes to present the resolution of the hostage crisis as a personal victory that will improve his chances of consolidating his hold on South Lebanon and becoming the undisputed leader of the country's one million Shi'ites.

Berri has spent more than a year as minister in a "national unity" government formed after Amal and its allies drove loyalist army units from west Beirut in February 1984.

But he has yet to achieve the radical reforms he wants or to win major benefits for the Shi'ites, who see themselves as eco-

nomic deprived and politically under-represented.

Meanwhile, the spread of Shi'ite power from outlying slums to west Beirut has aroused widespread resentment, especially among Sunni Muslims who regard the city as their preserve.

Ligachev emerges as number two man in Soviet leadership

Who's who at the Kremlin

MOSCOW (AP) — Here is a list of the 13 full and five candidate members of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo, including their ages, dates of appointment and brief descriptions of their responsibilities:

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, 54, October 1980, Soviet leader as party general secretary, the post to which he was appointed March 11, 1985.

Nikolai A. Tikhonov, 80, November 1979, premier as chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Andrei A. Gromyko, 75, April 1973, president of the Soviet Union as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Gedhar A. Aliev, 62, November 1982, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and holds the rank of major general.

Vitaly I. Vorotnikov, 59, December 1983, chairman of the Russian Federation Council of Ministers.

Viktor M. Chebrikov, 62, April 1981, head of the committee for state security (KGB), holds rank of general.

Viktor V. Grishin, 70, April 1971, head of the Moscow City party organisation.

Dinnukhamed A. Kamaev, 73, April 1971, party chief in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Yegor K. Ligachev, 64, April 1981, central committee secretary heading organisational work, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet Union (one of the two houses of the national parliament).

Nikolai I. Rybakov, 55, April 1982, party central committee secretary responsible for economic matters.

Mikhail S. Solomentsev, 71, December 1983, Central Committee chairman for party control.

Edward A. Shevardnadze, 57, July 1985, foreign minister.

Vladimir V. Stetsko, 67, November 1979, party chief in the Ukraine.

Candidate or non-voting members

Pyotr I. Demichev, 67, November 1964, minister of culture.

Vladimir I. Dolgikh, 60, May 1982, party Central Committee secretary responsible for heavy industry.

Vasily V. Kuznetsov, 84, October 1977, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Boris N. Ponomarev, 80, May 1972, chief of the Central Committee's International Department, Central Committee secretary for relations with other Communist parties.

Sergei L. Sokolov, April 1984, defence minister, marshal of the Soviet Union.

LETTERS

'Moonshining' and 'moonlighting'

The Editor:

I WAS quite pleased to read Dr. Marwan Muasher's well-thought-out article "Is a two-day weekend feasible in Jordan?" (Jordan Times, June 15, 1985). I absolutely agree, based on my experiences working under the five-day and the six-day system, that overall productivity is increased under the five-day system; to say nothing of the humanitarian aspect of the matter. Simply, all human beings are entitled to a modicum of some leisure in life which is surely not catered for under the six-day system.

I would like to point a small but rather amusing error in your article, however. You make reference to the "everyday English" expression of "moonshining" in connection with government employees working overtime. In fact, this term refers to the clandestine practice of distilling alcohol without licence — traditionally carried out by the light of the moon, hence the term "moonshining".

What you mean is "moonlighting" — the practice of holding a second and usually secret position to augment the normal income.

N.J.V. Palmer

P.O. Box 925182,
Amman

سكنا في الجول

'Thousand and One Tales in Souk Okaz'



By Olga Mikhael

AMMAN — "We want to create a pleasant, joyful and genuine Arab theatre", avant-garde Moroccan director Al Taib Al Sadiq said while rehearsing for the "Thousand and One Tales in Souk Okaz", an Arabic production to be presented during the Jerash Festival this year.

Aiming to revive genuine Arab heritage, art and literature, Al Sadiq is considered the pilot of Arab stage-worthy productions who leaves his imprint on his works as surely as a conductor leading an orchestra.

Al Taib Al Sadiq is well-known for his continuous efforts to search for Arab heritage and at the same time for interpreting this heritage in all its forms into innovative stage productions such as "Ahu Nawar" and "Abu Hayan Al Tawhidi".

Using his dramatic techniques and instruments, director Al Sadiq will bring the Souk Okaz — which used to be a market place for the exchange of goods and thoughts and a meeting place for poets, Arab intellectuals and authors — to the South Theatre of Jerash.

"The Thousand and One Tales at Souk Okaz" is the inspiration of the prominent Lebanese actress and director Nidal Al Ashqar who formed in her imagination a dramatic representation which addresses Arab audiences in a new way.

In their efforts to revitalise Arabic theatre, both director Al Sadiq and producer Al Ashqar are working on creating an avant-garde theatre away from imitating western theatre and at the same time different from traditional theatre.

"We have to look for new dramatic instruments and expressions so close to our culture and related to our concept of the world," Al Sadiq said in an interview with the Jordan Times.

"In this play," he said, "as in my other plays, I will try to tackle and pinpoint the negative aspects of Arab society rather than the positive sides."

Questioning Arab culture

Director Al Sadiq explained that the main idea is to question



A scene from the play, 'Thousand and One Tales in Souk Okaz', which premieres at the Fourth Jerash Festival.

why Arab culture, which used to be so innovative and advanced in many aspects such as literature, poetry and sciences, has become impotent.

"The Thousand and One Tales in Souk Okaz" is based, as Mr. Al Sadiq said, on two axes: Arab memory and the Arab imagination.

"In order to talk about these elements in a dramatic way, we have chosen some historical symbols such as 'Al Jahiz' who represents the Arab intellectual conscience and 'Juba' to represent the Arab popular conscience," he explained.

Al Jahiz lived in the highly sophisticated and refined environment of Baghdad, the capital of Abbasside Caliphate, and the greatest international metropolis of that age. He developed and brought the literary essay to its most complete fruition as one of the most brilliant Arabic authors.

In his works, Al Jahiz responds to the Arabic ideal of "Adab", a term which is a blend of Arab, Greek and Persian intellectual legacies, the three elements which shaped Islam into a world civilization.

In its 14 different portraits, the play will tackle Arab society in pre-Islamic times, the height of the Islamic period and its decay.

"Where is the Arab imagination and how did it vanish? This is the second important question that director Al Sadiq is trying to raise through his production. 'How could the Arab World', he questioned, 'which produced 'The Thousand and One Nights' a famous collection of old Arabian stories assembled from all quarters of oriental tradition, become so impotent and unable to produce any innovative literary work of great importance?'

"Nowadays", he said, "we have some brilliant authors, historians and intellectuals in the Arab World but these people are considered as individuals rather than part of the cultural movement."

Director Al Sadiq explained that the symbol of "The Thousand and One Nights" is that it is a collective work of unknown authors.

"The Thousand and One Nights", also known as the "Arabian Nights" presents a keen insight into human psychology and a remarkable skill in narration, he said. "The Arabian nights are used in the play as a symbol for Arab imagination", Mr. Al Sadiq said.

I believe, he added, that Arabic literature has a wealth of rich material, essays and epics that could be dramatised on the stage.

Rich language

He went on to say that the Arabs developed a language of extraordinary richness and precision, which proved fit for the subtlest philosophical and scientific shades of thoughts. This language, he emphasised, is so strong and so flexible that it is able to express poetic and dramatic stands and at the same time presents humorous, ironical and down to earth performances or positions.

Watching the rehearsals taking place at the South Theatre in Jerash, Mr. Al Sadiq devoted his attention to every small movement and intonation and thereby creates an atmosphere of inspired devotion to work. His style tended towards the symbolic, but at the same time aims to secure directness, simplicity and collaboration in stage production.

As he emphasised, Al Taib Al Sadiq does not believe in the illusory theatre since it attempts to create an illusion that the audience is not in a theatre at all. "Its psychology," he explained, "is that the audience is watching an action, whether in reality or in fantasy, that has never been planned by a dramatist or rehearsed by actors."

In the case of illusory theatre, the audience is separated from the performers by means of a stage curtain, he explained.

"I believe," he said "that the platform stage is much better because it obliges the spectators to rely on their own imagination and at the same time keeps these spectators from being carried away into believing they are watching an animated image in their own

minds."

Talented cast

"The Thousand and One Tales at Souk Okaz" will be played by twenty Arab professional actors and actresses representing Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Morocco and Algeria.

Mr. Al Sadiq expressed his happiness at participating in this play with Nidal Al Ashqar and with prominent actors, who, he said have beside their long theatrical experience great qualifications and large general education in addition to their strong love of the Arabic theatre.

In her capacity as the producer of the play, Nidal Al Ashqar was also very careful in choosing professional actors in order to secure the genuineness and the harmony of the group.

Beside the ties of friendship which connect me with these actors, my choice of each of them was based on professional considerations because I believe that such a difficult play needs prominent talented and professional actors," Mrs. Al Ashqar told the Jordan Times.

It is enough to see one or two of Mrs. Ashqar's plays such as "Majdoulin" or "Carte blanche", in order to understand the motives, whether social, cultural or political which push her to be so careful in choosing either epics, stories or to develop in her own imagination ideas, the main theme of which is so related to our Arab culture, tradition and heritage.

Besides her role in the play as the producer, Nidal Al Ashqar will also be the leading actress in the play.

Throughout the 14 different portraits, she will portray, among other personalities, "Al-Khansa'a" a woman who lived during the Islamic period and who lost all her family in the war.

"Walada", the beautiful daughter of the Caliph and "Schahrazade", wife of king Shahryar who recounted the thousand and one tales to her husband and thereby saved her life.

The story written for the play by Dr. Walid Saif, a Palestinian writer,

and both Mr. Al Sadiq and Mrs. Al Ashqar are helping to perfect the script for the stage.

Since they are both trained and have a keen awareness of dramatic impact, scenic effectiveness and audience response, they are trying to make the utmost use of the story material on stage.

"Through this work, we are hoping to create a common Arabic nucleus which would strengthen its backbone in this play in order to be a good incentive for new starting point in the future," Mrs. Al Ashqar said.

Joint efforts

Nidal Al Ashqar strongly supports collaboration in stage production. She explained that while a dramatist may write a play in privacy of his own study, its presentation before an audience is an art that includes many more elements besides the text. Stage production, she said, is a collaborative effort that includes contributions by the actors, the director, the designer, the singer, the orchestra and the conductor.

In the case of this play, she added, the collaboration between every one in the play is essential. The theatrical idea is like a "snowball" which carries with it new ideas and built around modern thoughts.

Mrs. Al Ashqar went on to say that Shakespeare and Moliere, for instance, wrote their plays after they were presented on the stage because they kept working on the script until the opening night, and sometimes during the performances.

Mrs. Al Ashqar asserted that the artist has to predict and foresee the cultural and political events before they happen. "All the plays I have played in Lebanon were based upon my own ideas and my predictions of the political circumstances and events of that time," she explained.

In 1970, she produced "Carte Blanche", a play which talks about a time bomb placed somewhere in Lebanon. During that time, she said, while most of the political leaders in Lebanon were unaware of the developments, we foresaw the danger and the bomb that exploded in Lebanon five years later.

In order to finance this Arab production, Mrs. Al Ashqar explained that they were lucky to obtain a loan from the Royal Endowment for Culture and Art while the rest of the money was donated by friends from all over the Arab World.

"We are happy," she said, "to participate in the Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts this year." "Because I do not believe in art which imposes itself on people," Mrs. Al Ashqar said. "Jerash Festival becomes an essential event in our life because it presents a variety of cultural and artistic activities so that people can choose each according to his or her interests."

The play, she explained, will present a contrast between form and content. The content, she said, talks about Arab history, but the form will be presented in a modern way as a colourful and bright Arabic mosaic, enriching the whole image of Arab history.

Randa Habib's Corner

Why opt for foreign ?

WE HAVE authentic traditional Jordanian dresses of which we can all be proud. From Salt and Ramtha with the soft colour of the desert or from Nablus and Hebron bright and lively, these dresses, being hand embroidered, can be precious too.

In my opinion, the wives of our officials here and the spouses of the Jordanian diplomats abroad should wear more often our national dresses.

First of all I have never seen a lady who doesn't look nice in a dishdashah. These dresses are feminine, beautiful and, why not say it, very practical. After all if we have such attractive national clothes why not use them and show them to the world?

Also when inaugurating the painting exhibitions or visiting one of those homes for handicapped children, our lady official could use the national dress.

The use of Jordanian dresses will also encourage the establishment of a local industry to produce them.

You must have all noticed that when it comes to simple dishdashah the choice that we have in Amman is of Egyptian or Syrian made ones. The Chinese-made caftans have also a good market over here because of their competitive prices.

Why then, not have our own Jordanian dresses, made in Jordan, by Jordanian factories? I mean the simple ones, with just some machine embroidery for every day use. Also, why should we take abroad as gift to our foreign friends Syrian-made caftan when we can have our own Jordanian ones?

Japanese move mountains to make living space

By Tim Pearce
Renter

KOBE, Japan — Mayor Tatsuo Miyazaki has found a bold answer to his city's overcrowding problem. He moves mountains and dumps them in the sea as islands.

His inspiration has helped lift this port in western Japan from war-time devastation to prosperity and continued growth, raising funds through foreign bond issues and turning barriers into springboards for progress.

Mr. Miyazaki found an uncommon answer to a problem common to most Japanese cities — lack of space. Sandwiched between the Rokko Mountain range and the inland sea, Kobe sprawls along the coast, filling the narrow plain and creeping up the hillsides.

Government subsidies and local taxes provided too little cash for the massive land development the city wanted. "So I decided the city itself should be a developer," Mr. Miyazaki told reporters.

Kobe raised funds on foreign bond markets, benefiting from lower interest rates than on domestic markets, and from foreign exchange profits derived from the yen's strength.

The 20-year-old project to level mountains, build islands in the bay and use both for housing and industry, is still incomplete, but the results are unmistakable.

Port island, 430 hectares of valuable land in Osaka Bay, has sprouted container cranes, office and apartment buildings and parkland since its completion in 1981.

Nearby Rokko Island will occupy 580 hectares when completed in 1990, city officials say. Though still being raised above sea level, it already has warehouses and a busy container terminal.

Twenty kilometres northwest of the city centre, the landscape of wooded hills and hamlets has been ruthlessly levelled. The earth has gone down to the bay, making way for industrial zones, housing estates, sports grounds and schools.

"This hill was 100 metres higher

than it is now when we started work," said Ikashi Hioki, a site manager. "Our target this year is to move 12.6 million tonnes of earth," he added.

An underground conveyor belt carries earth carved from the hills 7.5 kilometres to a pier at a rate of 6,000 tonnes an hour. Huge barges ferry it to Rokko Island.

Port island is already home to 14,000 people, one of the world's busiest container terminals and a commercial and convention centre. "We want to double the size of the island eventually," said Mr. Miyazaki.

Few Japanese cities have floated foreign bonds to finance their growth. But Kobe, Japan's busiest port, was one of the first cities in the country to open its doors to foreigners in the 1860's and never lost its cosmopolitan outlook.

"We issued 11 city bonds, in West Germany, each time for 100 million marks, and three in Switzerland for between 100 and 150 million Swiss francs," said Mr. Miyazaki.

The bonds paid for only about one third of the project. But by selling the reclaimed land, some of it to companies set up by the city to develop it and re-sell at commercial prices to end-users, the cash could be rolled over.

The city has shown itself a resourceful developer in other ways too.

The Kobe winery, wholly owned by the city, runs a hotel, restaurant and wine-making complex, buying grapes from a cooperative run by local farmers.

Wine output began with a modest 100,000 bottles in 1983 but is planned to reach one million in 1988. Grown from European vines, it goes well with the famed Kobe beef, according to manager Hiroshi Fujihira.

The city also set up a road building company, has a 52 per cent share in the firm running an automated railway system on Port Island, and operates golf courses and parks.

Dance varieties dominate Jerash Festival

By Rana Sabbagh

AMMAN — Dance is one of the oldest and best preserved ways on non-verbal communication, depending heavily on physical motions and signals transmitted by the dancer's body. It is another reflection of the nation's traditions and heritage in the form of folkloric dances.

The Fourth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts offers a large variety of folkloric dances that cover certain geographic regions of the world. And, since folkloric dances are depicted from traditional customs and tales which portray the life and spirit of people as revealed in their folklore, this year's festival shows, promising signs of folkloric dances and tales through seven local performances and five foreign groups.

When it comes to ballet, a refined theatrical art form using body movements, music and scenery to convey a story or an atmosphere, the London City Ballet is the only group to participate in the sense of true ballet d'action.

The local groups will present their characteristic dances, music, songs and costumes covering various regions in the country. The foot-tapping dabke — a group of boys and girls performing original Arab dances — and samer dances — usually hosted in night meetings of rural people — will be very much in evidence as these local troupes presenting their own interpretations of their folklore dances.

The Alia Folklore troupe, which has represented Jordan in a number of international festivals, will captivate the audience with their various presentations that depict the Jordanian folklore. The group's choreographer, Mano



The Shishan Kids folklore troupe, Satamian, has also prepared special dances for the festival.

The new generation Circassian community will also be presenting their graceful Russian leaps and bounces, complete with authentic costumes during the festival. The theme of Circassian dances, which usually centre around love and gallantry, have become part of the Jordanian folkloric style. The group's male dancers will also impress the audience with their graceful sword dances.

The Shishan Kids folklore troupe, well known for their dances, will present a fun-packed show. The group is comprised of 12 children, including musicians.

From the north of Jordan, the North Youth Group will present their special dabke, "habel mon-wadeh" and popular Jordanian dances.

The Samer Palestine group, which includes Beit Al Fujjar Kids, Gaza Tarab Group and Sa'ad Sael Group, will present dabkes, songs, samer and popular zagal — a form of spontaneous poetry recitals. The variety of this folklore is still widespread and well maintained in the occupied west Bank.

The Yarmouk University dabke group, which also participated in last year's festival, will entertain this year's audience with their specially prepared new dabke.

From Aqaba, Jordan's only port city on the Red Sea, is represented by its local marine group of popular arts. An interesting aspect of their performance will be a higgazi dabke, which was adopted in Aqaba shortly after the Great Arab Revolt. In addition, the marine group will also present scenes related to fishermoo and fishing on the Aqaba shore.

Foreign participants at the festival are certain to add an international and exotic flavour to the dance programmes, especially traditional and modern folkloric dances.

The national folklore troupe of Egypt will present a programme of national and traditional dances in their regional costumes. The 24-year-old group will present their striking heritage in five different dances. "Al Nowbah" dance, representing south of Egypt, "Al Haggalah", an "Egyptian wedding", Egyptian bedouin dabkes and the "Bannat Kabali dabke" will all depict the



The Circassian folklore troupe

history and traditions of the (Sai'di) rural life of Egypt.

The Izmir National troupe from Turkey consists of eight female and male dancers and is assisted by four string instrument players. This group will portray 40 different authentic costumes during their show and the musicians will be using special instruments such as *qanun* (wind instrument), *zaz* (a string instrument), accordions, clarinetes and drums.

And from the Soviet Union, the number one South Ossetia state song and dance company, "The Simd", established in 1938, will present more than 10 dances. The brilliant, optimistic and original style of this group speaks of the past and sings of the present, of its people and of their mountainous region.

The 42-member group, which

consists of an orchestra, a choir and a dance group is well known for its *Simd* dance, an example of Ossetic national choreography, and their fire-like dances with swords among other comic and lyrical songs and dances.

From Spain, the Maria Carasco troupe will entertain the audience with the original Spanish popular dance art, the *Flamenco*, a vigorous rhythmic dance style of the Andalusian gypsies. Maria Carasco, with her six-member group including a singer and guitarist, will perform five shows at the Art-emis Steps.

Twenty-five Kwahadi Indian dancers from Amirillo, Texas, will offer American Indian dance and songs which will appeal to the youngsters since the age of this group ranges between 14 and 20.

These dancers, dressed in Red-Indian outfits, with feathers on their heads, are members of the Boy Scout Post 80 of Amirillo. They have toured all the U.S. states presenting capturing and attractive shows.

Ballet lovers are also in for a treat at the festival with the London City Ballet, which will stage the story of Swan Lake in four acts. The ballet group was established in 1978 and the Princess Wales is its honorary president.

One can say that different dance shows that cater for different tastes will offer a treat to all those interested in the art of dancing and will surely appeal to all those of you who will be visiting and attending the Fourth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts that will open on July 11.

Haydn's ghost stalks Austrian regal town

By Peter Humphrey
Renter

EISENSTADT, Austria, — Joseph Haydn is long dead, but his ghost haunts every street corner in Eisenstadt and thousands flock to savour his immortal music in its original setting.

Many believe Eisenstadt, "city of iron", should more aptly be named Haydnstadt, "city of Haydn", for hardly a stone has been displaced in the regal town that patronised the maestro of the string quartet for 30 years of his life.

Haydn (1732-1809) worked here as court composer and musical director for the prince of Esterhazy, one of the great noble Hungarian families of the Austro-Hungarian empire, and the Esterhazy Palace where his music was performed was recently restored to its former splendour.

A six-month Haydn extravaganza has been organised in the baroque palace from March to October, with morning concerts for devotees in 18th century attire in the Floral Haydn Hall.

The unblemished baroque frescoes of the hall depict scenes representing each province of the huge empire, a nostalgic reminder to Austrian visitors that the empire was lost, but not its music. The empire felt but the Esterhazys still own the palace and

surrounding vineyards, testifying to the wealth, power and prestige that the former still hold in today's Austrian society.

"If I want to hear music, I go to Eisenstadt," the popular empress Maria Theresa is reputed to have claimed, referring to Joseph Haydn. Not only Austrians, but thousands of foreigners, still take this view and visit the town, on the edge of the central European steppe close to the Hungarian border.

The visitors trace the composer's footsteps and visit scenes of his life and work, in particular his house, tucked away in a cobble alley close to the palace. The blue-fronted cottage, with its shaded courtyard tulip garden, is kept as a museum for instruments, original scores, furniture and other material attributes of Haydn's life.

He alternated, over three decades, between this home and the Esterhazy Chateau, over the border in Hungary. The composer is buried in a splendid marble tomb in Eisenstadt's church of the calvary, overlooking the beginning of the Hungarian steppe.

Haydn was a musical revolution, creating the string quartet and laying down the golden laws of classical symphony. He was a friend of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

The British Bank of the Middle East



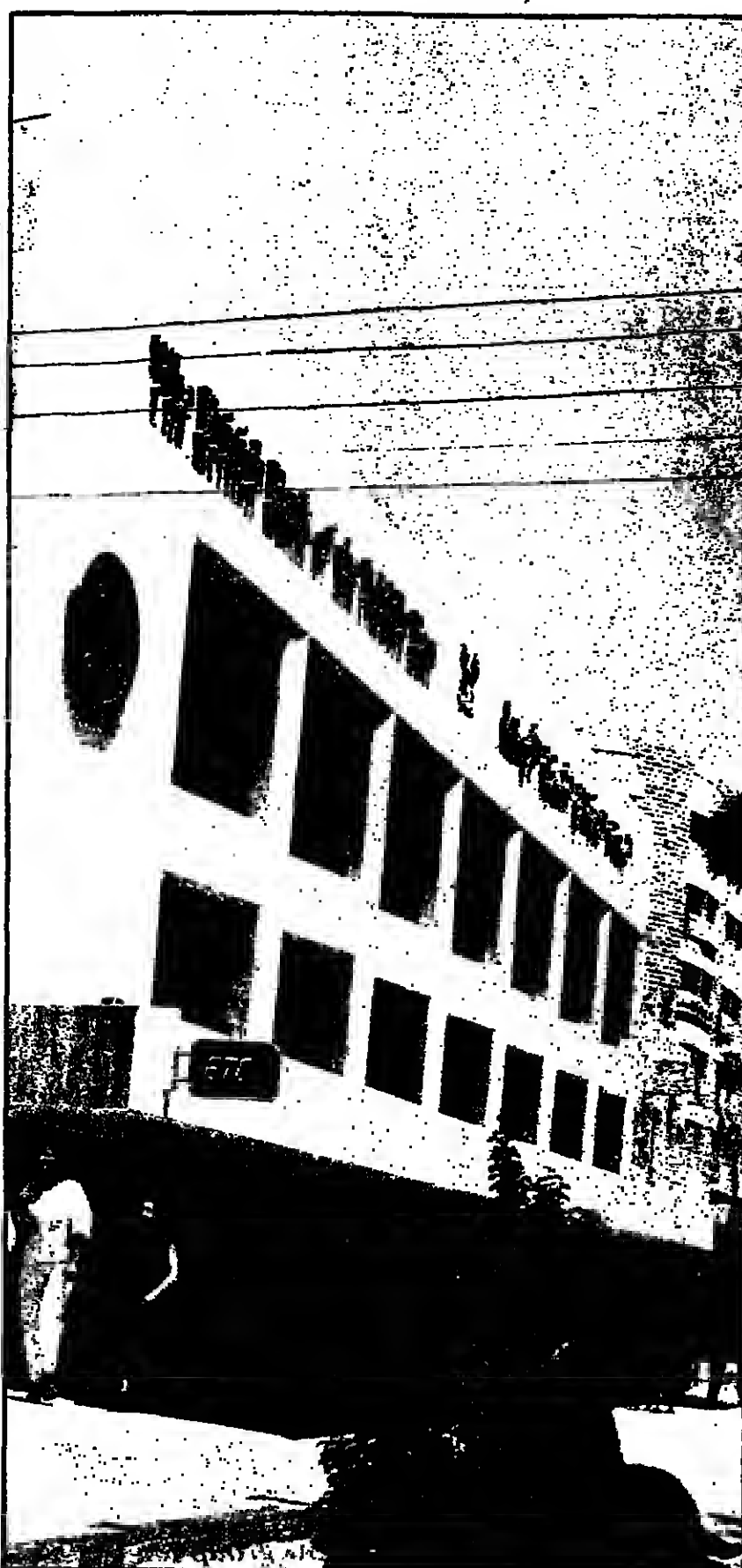
The recent relocation of the Jebel Hussein Branch and the Area Management Office of the British Bank of the Middle East to prestigious new premises in Khalid bin Walid Street underlines B.B.M.E.'s ongoing commitment to its operations in Jordan and also reflects the Bank's policy of continually enhancing and upgrading its service to customers.

The new Bank premises, which have been designed and constructed to a high standard, incorporate a spacious and attractive banking hall on the ground floor, with management offices, import finance, guarantees and loans departments situated on the first floor. Jordan Area Management Office is located on the second floor of the building. Customers visiting the Bank can take advantage of the

extensive car parking facilities located in the basement.

A feature of the new premises, which introduces a completely new type of banking service in Jordan, is the Electronic Teller Card Machine (ETC) located at the exterior frontage of the building, which provides BBME customers with a 24 hour banking services, enabling them to withdraw or deposit funds and perform other transactions at any time.

The British Bank of the Middle East, which is a member of the Hongkong Bank Group, commenced operations in Jordan in 1949. BBME now operates 4 branches in Amman; Amman Main Office located at King Hussein Street, Jebel Hussein Branch, Abdalli Branch and Al Wehdar Branch. A full range of Banking services is provided at each of these branches.



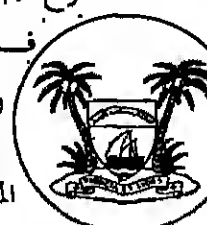
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إن الانتقال الذي تم حديثاً لفرع جبل الحسين، ومكاتب الإدارة الإقليمية للبنك البريطاني للشرق الأوسط إلى المقر الحديث في شارع خالد بن الوليد، يؤكد التزام البنك البريطاني للشرق الأوسط تجاه أعماله المصرفية في الأردن، ويعكس أيضاً سياسة البنك التي تسعى دائماً إلى تحسين ورفع مستوى خدماته للعملاء.

قضى الطابق الأرضي من المقر الجديد الذي شيد وصمم وفق أحدث المستويات العالمية، خصصت قاعة واسعة وجذابة للمعاملات المصرفية. بينما يشتمل الطابق الأول على مكاتب إدارة الفرع وأقسام تمويل الاستيراد والتصدير والكفالات والقروض.

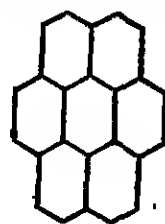
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Chilean mummies date back to 3,000 years before Egyptian ones

By Simon Altman
Reuters

SANTIAGO — Almost 3,000 years before the ancient Egyptians made mummies of their pharaohs, the coastal peoples of what is now northern Chile were using more complex techniques to preserve their dead, scientists here believe.

The results of carbon dating tests on mummies unearthed in Arica, 2,000 kilometres north of Santiago, have just been published, showing that they date from 6000 to 2000 B.C.

The huge time span and the highly elaborate rituals performed on the bodies have led scientists to revise their opinions of the primitive fishing societies, whose descendants still inhabit the Pacific coast of South America.

"I think it shows that these societies are much more complicated than we originally thought," said Marvin Allison, an American who works at Arica's University of Tarapaca.

"They must have had a good social structure. They maintained themselves for twice as long as Christianity. Their system of burial, at least, is 4,000 years old."

Meticulous preparation, the hot desert sands and the absence of rainfall in Arica helped preserve

these mummies until they were uncovered 18 months ago by sanitation workers laying new water mains for the arid city.

Work on the mummies was halted, university archaeologists were called to the scene and the remains of at least 96 bodies were dug up — 52 adults and 44 children.

Laboratory analysis by Allison, a pathologist who studies the history of disease in man, revealed that the techniques used were in some ways more sophisticated than those of ancient Egypt, where the oldest mummy found dates from 3,200 B.C.

"In Egypt, they eviscerated the body and put it in salt for a period of 30 to 40 days ... then they lined the body cavities with different types of balsams and wrapped the mummy in linen bandages with balsam. The body was dried chemically," he said.

"These bodies were skinned and then the major muscles were taken out, the body cavities were emptied and the body was fire-dried using coals and hot ashes."

"After that, the body was put together again, so to speak. They first put a layer of matting around the bones, then a layer of clay. Then they pulled the skin back on just like a glove and sewed it in

different places to make it neat.

"They filled up the body cavities with minerals ... and reconstructed the face using a mask of clay, made a wig out of the person's hair and put it back on. So it's quite a different process, much more complicated," Allison explained.

"They also reinforced the body with sticks inside, in what we consider to be an attempt to make a statue out of the body so it could be stood up," he added.

The statue theory is supported

by the clay masks, most of which were badly damaged as if from falls, and by layers of black magnesium or red ochre, perhaps for decoration. Some mummies were made more rigid with a cement-like coating.

"Our idea is that this person was an important member of this society, let's say he was an excellent hunter and so his body would after his death emit a form of spiritual guidance to the living members of the community in the matter of hunting," Allison said.

"It's a common kind of thing in early religion among primitive people ... this is probably the beginning of a complicated system of religious beliefs, or at least magic."

The excavations revealed the remains of two big bonfires, presumably used to provide charcoal for drying the bodies, tools, needles and thread, suggesting that this was the site where the preservation work was actually carried out.

"We found one body that was

incompletely prepared. He was lying on top of big slabs of stone, on top of charcoal ... this fellow wasn't finished," Allison said.

The latest work has helped confirm findings in the area by archaeologist Max Uhle, who identified three types of mummy in research published as long ago as 1919. He could not date them but suggested the techniques had evolved over time.

Hans Niemeyer, director of the museum of natural history, made a similar find of mummies of about

the same age six years ago in Camarones, 100 kilometres to the south of Arica.

"We have always thought that man built his first villages in the year 500 to 1,000 B.C. Now we find a high degree of settlement long before," Niemeyer said.

The area around Arica has always been fantastically rich in archaeological treasures.

"We're very fortunate that the Atacama Desert is the driest place in the world," said Allison.

Other remarkable finds include

a mummy of a monkey, 1,000 years old, which must have been carried across the Andes from what is now Bolivia, and a 1,500-year-old hat which turned up when a new parking lot was built in the local prison.

Allison said local people were learning to call the university whenever they turn up something unusual.

"The police always call us to go and verify if something is pre-Columbian or a modern body," he said.

Ancient Tibetan ruins under threat of collapse

By Anthony Barker
Reuters

RONGBUK, Tibet — Tibet's new tourist route from the Nepalese border to Lhasa winds for 800 kilometres through the graveyard of a civilisation.

Each turn in the dirt road reveals another gaunt ruin which 20 years ago was a colourful centre of life and a repository of Buddhist culture in a desolate upland valley.

Where monasteries and fortresses glowed red or white, and golden rooftop prayer wheels flashed, pitted earth walls are sinking slowly into the barren landscape.

On this one route I counted a hundred ruined structures.

About 3,000 religious centres — almost all Tibet's shrines — were devastated on Communist Party and government orders after 1959.

The vast Ganden Monastery outside Lhasa looks like the remains of a blitzed town. The Yambulakhang Palace, Tibet's oldest, is now a pile of stones on a hilltop.

But the present Chinese government is trying to make some amends, to conciliate the Tibetans and in some cases to provide showpieces for an expected influx of foreigners when much of the once-forbidden mountain region is opened to tourists this year.

Rongbuk is the world's highest monastery, about 5,000 metres above sea level in a broad valley crowned by Mount Everest.

Amid the rubble, a solitary stupa — a tower rising to a pinnacle — and a small temple hall have been reconstructed.

In side, a monk, Temba Gyentse, and his two apprentices slowly paint intricate murals in red, green and gold on the blank walls. "There were no photographs so we try to reconstruct what we can from memories," the black-clad artist said.

They are putting painstaking effort into the restoration, financed by the Tibetan regional government and believers. But the repetitive, gaudy designs are a sad pastiche of the old murals in Tibet's handful of great surviving monasteries.

Rongbuk was smashed early in Mao Tse-tung's 1966-76 cultural revolution by villagers, on government orders. The 300 monks and nuns fled, although two monks and five nuns have now returned.

"They had received political education and were told the monastery was exploiting and oppressing them," said 50-year-old War Gan, a farmer who took wooden beams from the monastery for firewood but is now working on the restoration.

"I did not think anything of it at the time, but now it seems such a pity," he said.

Villagers said the demolition was orchestrated by a group of Mao's Red Guards who came to their remote settlement. Tibetans led by a Chinese. "The people said nothing. At the time they were

afraid," said Qu Tzong, another farmer.

The leftists said they had to smash the old to make way for the new. But they brought nothing in return for the past. Nineteen years later, the village's 25 grubby little children still do not go to school because it is too far to walk.

The "cultural revolution" destroyed thousands of precious buildings and antiquities throughout China. But the frenzy in Tibet was particularly thorough because of an abortive rebellion in 1959, eight years after China had taken it over.

The Red Guards saw the local culture as a barrier to Tibet's full assimilation and determined to smash it.

Ancient sutras — sacred writings — were burned and statues were melted for scrap or sold abroad.

Unlike the great majority of Chinese today, almost all Tibetans are fiercely religious. For the many semi-nomadic herdspeople, monasteries were the stable centres of their lives.

The monks nurtured all aspects of Tibet's 2,000-year-old civilisation. Their monasteries were also a precious repository of Buddhist literature.

"There is universal belief in Buddhism among the Tibetan people," Tibet's new Communist Party chief Wu Jinghua said in a speech to senior Buddhists last month.

"The saving of all beings by Buddha is the Buddhist doctrine while the sole purpose of the Communist Party is to serve the people wholeheartedly ... this indicates we have the same aspirations to work for the people. The difference in beliefs is secondary," he said.

Tibet now has 50 functioning monasteries and 55 more are under restoration, according to the head of the official Buddhist Association, Zhun Moling Tan-zichien. By 1989, it will have 200.

But there are limits to the support the secular-minded Communists will give to religion when the impoverished region needs expensive investment in hospitals, schooling and industry.

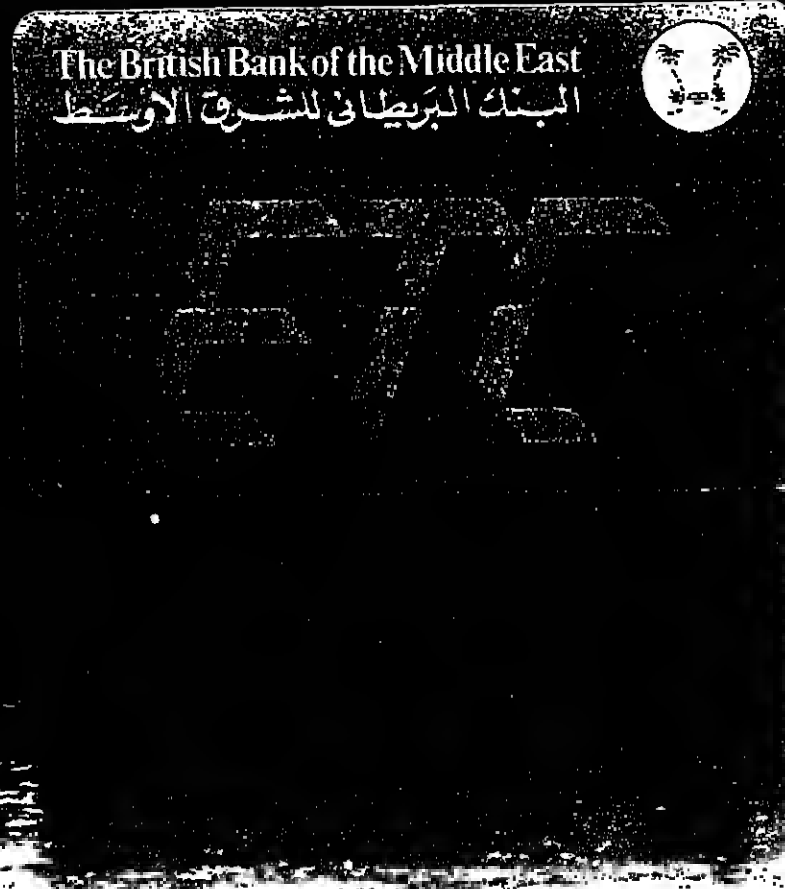
From 1975 until December 1985 the government will have given \$8 million for restoration of wrecked buildings — the cost of one modern fighter aircraft.

Instead of rebuilding the Chokori Medical School, a Lhasa landmark by the Potala Palace which was shelled in 1959, the government has built a new television mast on the sacred spot.

Tibet's serf system which supported the thousands of monks has been abolished, unmentioned by the former serfs, so the economic basis for a full-scale monastic revival exists no more.

Many Tibetan intellectuals who could help in restoration died from beatings or in camps. Others fled into exile with their ruler, the Dalai Lama, in 1959 and refuse to return.

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.3040/50	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3565/75	Canadian dollars
	3.0420/30	West German marks
	3.4275/85	Dutch guilders
	2.5455/65	Swiss francs
	61.20/25	Belgian francs
	9.2573/825	French francs
	1938/1939	Italian lire
	248.13/23	Japanese yen
	8.7525/625	Swedish crowns
	8.7825/7925	Norwegian crowns
	10.9000/100	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	309.50/310.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed lower after a fairly quiet session with sentiment further undermined by more adverse news, subsequent falls in the electrical sector, dealers said. At 1430 on Wednesday the FTSE 100 was down 11.2 at 1,239.6. The index, which said it expects a loss after extraordinary charges in the first half of 1985, shed 26p to 112 while GEC, whose full year results disappointed the market Tuesday, fell 8p to 158. Thomson lost 27p to 334 ahead of Friday's results. Government bonds eased as much as 7 1/16 point at the long end and index-linked issues were firmer but off the early highs. Stocks were mixed but U.S. and bank shares firmed. Banks were firm, on buying ahead of the interim dividend season which begins with Nat West at the end of the month. But the profit-taking pared the gains. Nat West was 10p up at 672. Lloyds was 12p up to 399 after 402. John Brown, which returned from suspension after news it had made an associate of Trafalgar House, closed 2p up on the suspension price at 34p having earlier touched 38p.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day brings some unique and odd conditions with which it will be necessary for you to deal in a guarded fashion, but the afternoon and evening bring interesting plans.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) One you know could try to pull a fast one in the morning, so be on your guard. Later be with good friends and relax.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) The morning is not good for trying to impress others, but later it is easy to do so wisely. Handle credit matters carefully.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Early make fine arrangements for your advancement so that later all works like a charm for you. Be careful with a newcomer.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Be careful in handling a rather strange business matter so that it works to your benefit. Think positively.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Be more careful in handling arrangements with a partner since rushing matters could prove dangerous. Watch out for a tricky person.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You may start your work somewhat unevenly today, but later you can gain much by serious application to it.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You may receive several invitations for pleasure today, so choose the one you like the most. Bring along your loved one.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't get upset over some situation at your home since it will rectify itself very quickly. Plan for an evening out.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Think some situation over very carefully and by evening you can come to the right decision.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Finances should be on your mind today, but don't fall for some scheme that could cause you a big loss.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Important that you are more serious during the daytime, but tonight you can show joie de vivre and be happy.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You have to think carefully if you want to make a new plan for the future that will be workable. Drive carefully today.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be a human dynamo and should have all the excess energy channeled in the right directions so that the most can be made of the wonderful potentials here, which increase as the years roll by. A born genius here.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is neither the day nor the evening to force any issues and acting in an unpredictable or difficult manner can throw others off the support and backing you might need.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't try to force dynamic friends to go along with your ideas at this time, otherwise you can lose them.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take care you do not go against the wishes of higher-ups or you can really get into new interests, but this is not a propitious time for that. Gain further information you need.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You are anxious to get into new interests, but this is not a propitious time for that. Gain further information you need.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Your intuition is not working as well as usual, so rely on your mature judgment only. Avoid arguments.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A partner could try to coerce you into going along with radical ideas you do not like, so desist. Avoid making permanent decisions today.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Schedule your work wisely in the morning and then carry through despite any annoyances that may arise.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You had better postpone that costly pleasure you have in mind until you can afford it better. Show affection for your loved one.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you are not thoughtful and kind at home, there could be bedlam there today. Show that you are sensible.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Much care must be exercised in motion of all kind, especially in driving today and tonight. Avoid being sarcastic today.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be sure you act in a practical way where your finances and property is concerned or you could suffer a big loss.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't let that quirk of humor you possess go too far today otherwise you could get into trouble.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You had better handle that responsibility if you want to get rid of the blues. Add to present assets.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be a born trouble-shooter and should have the education slanted along such lines for best results throughout the lifetime. Early teach to be more objective and use energy wisely and help others with their troubles.

UAE leads in per capita income, bank report shows

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait and Switzerland led the world in per capita income in 1983, according to figures made public by the World Bank on Wednesday.

The report placed the figure for the UAE at \$22,870. The UAE, a group of seven independent states on the Gulf with a total population of 1,175,000, obtains its wealth from oil.

Kuwait, an oil-producing neighbor of the UAE on the Gulf coast with a population of about 1.5 million, had a per capita income of \$17,880, the report said. In both countries much of the average person's income is in the form of free housing, education and health services, the report said.

Switzerland's national average was reported to be \$16,290, followed by the United States with \$14,110 and Norway with \$14,020.

Switzerland, the Nordic countries and the United States are among the bank's high-income "industrial market economies" ranging down to Spain, where the

average income was reported as \$4,780 a year.

Others with average incomes over \$10,000 were listed as: Sweden, \$12,470; Canada, \$12,310; Denmark, \$11,570; Australia, \$11,490; West Germany, \$11,430; Finland, \$10,740; France, \$10,500; Japan, \$10,120.

People in Saudi Arabia, which was not included in the industrial group, had an average income of \$12,230, the report said.

At the low end of the table in the bank's latest World Development Report came Ethiopia, with an average income of \$120 a year, a bit less than Bangladesh with \$130.

The table offered no figures for 21 countries including the Soviet Union and most others under communist rule.

It calculated the income of the average Chinese as equivalent to \$300 a year, having risen at the annual rate of 4.4 per cent over 1965-1983.

Others of the 29 countries in this lowest income group had annual

growth rates no higher than Pakistan's 2.5 per cent, the report said.

To six African countries the average incomes showed declines in recent years, it said — Zaire, Uganda, Niger, Somalia, Ghana and Madagascar.

The next group on the scale included 30 that the bank called "lower middle-income countries." They ranged from Senegal in Eastern Africa with \$440 a year to Colombia in South America with \$1,430. Five countries showed long-term declines in average income: Senegal itself, Zambia, Egypt, Nicaragua and Jamaica.

Jordan registers \$1,640

The most prosperous of the 19 "upper middle-income" countries

was Trinidad and Tobago, with an average of \$6,850 a year per citizen, the report said. Income in others ranged down to Jordan with \$1,640. Only one, Chile, was reported to have had a long-term decline.

Iran and Iraq were also included in this category, though the World Bank said does not try to estimate their income.

OPEC favour price, output cuts

KUWAIT (Agencies) — The Kuwaiti News Agency, KUNA, said Wednesday most OPEC ministers due to meet in Vienna on Friday have agreed on a need to cut both crude oil prices and production to cope with sluggish demand.

It said Saudi Arabia was prepared to hear the brunt of any reduction in output, which would last only for the summer, if other members agreed to respect their quotas.

Quoting what it said were well-placed Gulf oil industry sources, KUNA said the ministers favoured price cuts of \$1 to \$1.5 a barrel for light crude, and \$1.5 for heavy types.

The ministers believed the 13-member Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) group should slice its output by at least 500,000 barrels a day (b/d) from 16 million b/d, to cope with a seasonal slack in demand, it said.

Saudi Arabia had indicated it would accept a production limit of 3.3-3.8 million b/d, far below its existing quota of 4.35 million b/d, but well above recent 20-year lows to which it reduced output to help prop up the group's prices.

KUNA said that although these ministers had agreed in principle on price cuts, differences existed over the size of cuts needed.

Saudi Arabia wanted the gap between prices for OPEC's light and heavy crudes widened to restore a competitive balance, it said.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said recently producers of heavy crudes, rich in fuel oil, faced greater difficulty in selling their output than light crude producers.

KUNA said the Saudis sought a price cut in light types of no more than \$1 a barrel, in a formula which would widen the so-called price differential between light

and heavy grades to \$2 from \$1 at present.

This implied new price levels of \$27 a barrel for Saudi Arabia's Arab light crude, formerly used as a marker or benchmark for the group, and \$25 for Arab heavy.

KUNA said its sources were close to what it called hectic contacts conducted recently among OPEC states ahead of full ministerial talks in Vienna.

Libya reiterates opposition

Meanwhile, Libyan Oil Secretary Fawzi Shakshuki said in Vienna Wednesday afternoon that the current oil market situation could be improved through measures other than a reduction in price.

He said that "if everybody adheres to agreed quotas, we can move ahead without reducing the price."

Mr. Shakshuki declared: "The market cannot absorb more than it needs. So if we put more quantities of oil on the market than it needs, we will not be able to sell it at the price we want. We will, therefore, be constrained to cut the price."

"If you put more oil in the market than it can take, then the buyers, and not OPEC, will determine the price. And that is not what we in OPEC wish," he added.

He said a formula could be worked out whereby every kind of OPEC crude could be put on the market. He did not think the requirements and expectations of OPEC's light and heavy crude producers were irreconcilable.

The Libyan minister said there were new hydrocracking systems and advanced techniques which could be employed to evolve a mix that would not only satisfy the market, but keep all OPEC members happy.

He blamed non-OPEC oil producers for the current situation on the oil market. "They are putting all their production on the market and, of course, it affects us."

Mr. Shakshuki described it as a "short-sighted" policy which was beneficial neither in the short nor the long term.

"It does not help them in the long run because their reserves, compared to those of OPEC, are limited and will dry up. It is of no advantage to them even in the short run because they are wasting their natural wealth and the resources of their people for the sake of immediate financial gains."

He said all OPEC countries, as members of "the Third World community of nations," held responsible views on the world economy and were making every effort to bring about international economic stability. He asked other countries to join OPEC in this task which he said would bring benefits to everyone.

Asked how Libya had adjusted to reduced oil revenues, the minister added: "All our development programmes are on target and are continuing. We have adjusted our expenditure in accordance with our income and we are doing well."

Qatar calls for cooperation

In Doha, Qatari minister of finance and petroleum Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa Al Thani Wednesday called on oil producers and consumers to cooperate in efforts to stabilise the world market.

In a statement here he warned that any disruption in the market would be "universal in its negative effects."

The minister said strict adherence to OPEC's production and pricing decisions was essential for the organisation's credibility.

Clausen says rich, poor countries must cooperate

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — World Bank President Tom Clausen said Wednesday the international economic system was at a turning point and called for intense cooperation between rich and poor countries to resolve debt problem.

"Frankly," Mr. Clausen told a development group in Rome, "procrastination is a dire risk." His remarks, a text of which was issued in Washington, were timed to coincide with the release of the international lending agency's annual World Development Report.

The report said there was some basis for optimism and that many countries had made progress over the past few years in dealing with their financial difficulties.

But it added: "Despite this progress, the economic situation remains fragile in individual developing countries."

"Deep-seated problems of both industrial and developing countries continue to need fundamental treatment if sustainable growth and normal relationships between debtors and creditors are to be restored," it said.

Mr. Clausen was highly critical of huge budget deficits in industrial nations but did not single out any country.

He said Third World debtors would have an almost impossible task in dealing with their economic problems if industrial countries raised barriers to imports from the developing world.

It is the economic policies that the industrial and developing countries adopt in the next five years

that will determine whether developing countries can make a smooth adjustment back to creditworthiness and steady growth, or whether debt-servicing difficulties will once again disrupt their progress," Mr. Clausen said.

Bank economists provided both best case and worst case scenarios in the report.

The pessimistic outlook projected that if industrial countries failed to come to grips with the causes of their erratic performance of the past 10 years — high interest rates, budget deficits and unemployment — most developing countries would grow more slowly than they did between 1973 and 1980 and much more slowly than they did in the 1960s.

In its best case scenario, the report envisaged industrial nation progress in all problem areas with the result that the Third World would return to the relatively high growth rates of the 1970s.

The report warned that the outlook for sub-Saharan Africa remained bleak and that per capita income there would continue to decline whatever the industrial nations do about their economic problems.

"Nothing could prove more clearly the urgent need for domestic reforms in Africa and for multi-

ling assistance from the world at large," the report said.

In his address Mr. Clausen noted that about 60 per cent of the debt held by developing countries would have to be rolled over or amortised in the next five years.

He said both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund would have to cooperate closely if the problems of the past few years were to be resolved.

World Bank cuts interest rate

Meanwhile, interest on loans made by the World Bank at variable rates will be cut for the next six months to an annual rate of 8.82 per cent, the bank announced Tuesday.

The bank is owned by 148 governments, with the United States holding the biggest block of shares.

The bank's lending rate for the previous six months was 9.29 per cent. It has lent about \$6 billion at variable rates, which are adjusted twice a year.

Three years ago it started variable-rate lending, charging borrowers 11.43 per cent annually. Since then, a reduction has been made at each adjustment.

The bank gets the money loans by borrowing on international markets, and regularly makes a profit on its business. Its lending rate is calculated by adding half a percentage point to its own cost of borrowing over the past six months. Its new lending rate went into effect on Monday.

Egypt to be target for U.S. export subsidy programme

WASHINGTON (AP) — Egypt will be the second target for a new \$2 billion U.S. commodity export subsidy programme aimed at gaining larger market shares for American farmers, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block announced Tuesday.

The programme was announced in May by the Agriculture Department after Congress pressured the administration of President Ronald Reagan to offer the subsidy plan to foreign buyers in hopes of improving the U.S. farm export situation.

Mr. Block said Egypt will be offered the opportunity to buy up to 600,000 tonnes of wheat flour, equivalent to 800,000 tonnes or 29.4 million bushels of wheat, including a bonus to be provided by U.S. exporters from government stockpiles.

The move was seen as another slap at the European Community, which Mr. Block and other Reagan administration officials say has been nosing into traditional U.S. farm markets by paying export subsidies to lower selling prices.

Under the programme, often referred to as export pick or payment-in-kind, free surplus grain owned by the department's

Commodity Credit Corp. (CCC) is used as a bonus, effectively lowering the price to a selected foreign buyer.

Mr. Block said the CCC bonus will enable exporters to compete at commercial prices in the Egyptian market. Sales of 600,000 tonnes would represent more than 40 per cent of Egypt's estimated wheat flour import needs for a year.

Until the European Community set up its system of internal supports and export subsidies, Mr. Block said, the United States had about 50 per cent of the world flour market. But in 1984-85, he said, that share was dwindled to about 15 per cent. During this per-

iod, the Community's share increased from about 20 per cent to 55 per cent.

Mr. Block said the latest export pick offer "is targeted to the Egyptian market since it is one of that is clearly characterised by unfair trade practices by competing countries. Also, the sales would represent additional exports of wheat flour for the United States in the world market."

The first export pick offer was made to Algeria on June 4, Mr. Block said that so far Algeria has not indicated it will take advantage of the offer, which involved sales of up to one million tonnes of wheat or about 36.7 million bushels.

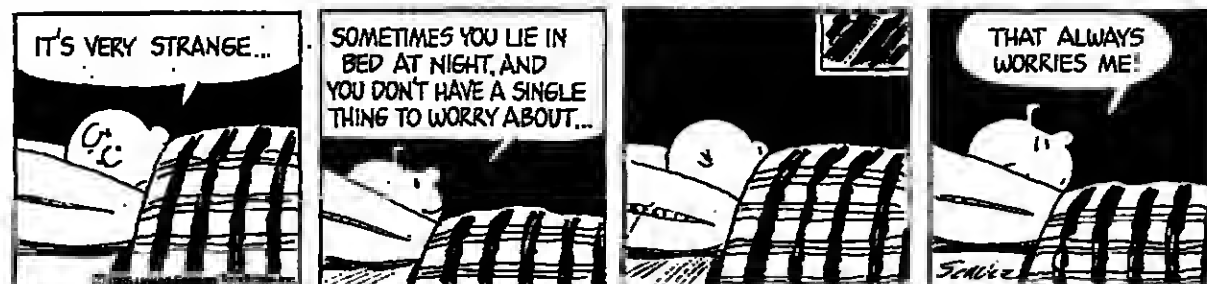
Sopexa promotes French products

AMMAN (J.T.) — Sopexa Middle East managed by Mr. Laurent Ferte is based in Dubai and although it covers 14 countries of the Middle East, it organises promotions of French food products mainly in eight countries: Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Jordan and Yemen.

(Sopexa's new representative of Jordan, Mr. Mustafa Ibrahimzahir will spend much more of his time to work in close cooperation with Jordanian operators to develop the presence of French products corresponding to the actual need of the markets.

Last year Sopexa organised its first promotion on the Jordan Market. Results have been very encouraging. Exports of French manufactured food products in Jordan increased by 86 per cent during the same year.

Peanuts



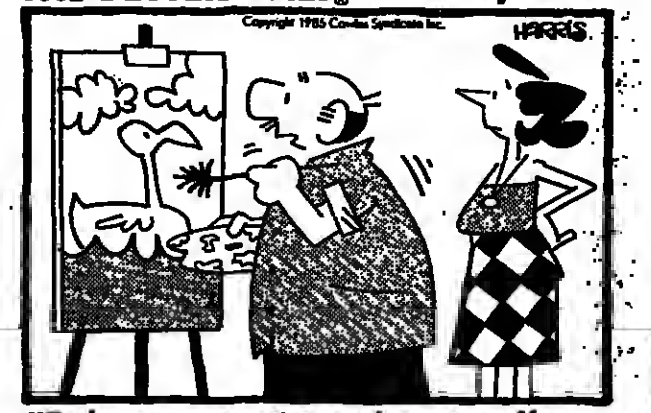
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF.



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EVING

TOAFO

NITTEK

YASILE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CRAZE YEARN BRIDLE SEETHE

Answer: What nostalgia summons up — "YESTER-DAZE"

